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THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL



standard contents

every issue does not necessarily contain all these contents, but they are the regular features which continually recur.

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No. 2787] [VOL. 108

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★ A glossary of abbreviations of Government Departments and Societies and Committees of all kinds, together with their full address and telephone numbers. The glossary is published in two parts—A to Ic one week, Ie to Z the next. In all cases where the town is not mentioned the word LONDON is implicit in the address.

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IES	Illuminating Engineering Society. 32, Victoria Street, S.W.1. Abbey 5215
IGE	Institution of Gas Engineers. 11, Grosvenor Place, S.W.1. Sloane 8606
IHVE	Institution of Heating and Ventilating Engineers. 75, Eaton Place, S.W.1. Sloane 3158
IIBD	Incorporated Institute of British Decorators. Drayton House, Gordon Street, W.C.1. Euston 2450
ILA	Institute of Landscape Architects. 12, Gower Street, W.C.1. Museum 1783
I of Arb.	Institute of Arbitrators, 35/37, Hastings House, 10, Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C.2. Temple Bar 4071
IOB	Institute of Builders. 48, Bedford Square, W.C.1. Museum 7197
IR	Institute of Refrigeration. Empire House, St. Martin's-le-Grand, E.C.1. Monarch 7391
IRA	Institute of Registered Architects. 47, Victoria Street, S.W.1. Abbey 6172
ISE	Institution of Structural Engineers. 11, Upper Belgrave Street, S.W.1. Sloane 7128-29
LIDC	Lead Industries Development Council. Eagle House, Jermyn Street, S.W.1. Whitehall 7264
LMBA	London Master Builders' Association. 47, Bedford Square, W.C.1. Museum 3891
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MOA	Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. 55, Whitehall, S.W.1. Whitehall 3400
MOE	Ministry of Education. Belgrave Square, S.W.1. Sloane 4522
MOH	Ministry of Health. Whitehall, S.W.1. Whitehall 4300
MOLNS	Ministry of Labour and National Service. St. James's Square, S.W.1. Whitehall 6200
MOS	Ministry of Supply. Shell Mex House, Victoria Embankment, W.C. Gerrard 6933
MOT	Ministry of Transport. Berkeley Square House, Berkeley Square, W.1. Abbey 7711
MOTCP	Ministry of Town and Country Planning. 32-33, St. James's Square, S.W.1. Whitehall 8411
MOW	Ministry of Works. Lambeth Bridge House, S.E.1. Reliance 7611
NAMMC	Natural Asphalte Mine-Owners and Manufacturers Council. 94, Petty France, S.W.1. Abbey 1010
NAS	National Association of Shopfitters. 9, Victoria Street, S.W.1. Abbey 5277/8
NBR	National Buildings Record. 37, Onslow Gardens, S.W.7. Kensington 8161
NCBMP	National Council of Building Material Producers. 2, Caxton Street, S.W.1. Abbey 5111
NFBTE	National Federation of Building Trades Employers. 82, New Cavendish Street, W.1. Langham 4041
NFBTO	National Federation of Building Trades Operatives, Federal House, Cedars Road, Clapham, S.W.4. Macaulay 4451
NFHS	National Federation of Housing Societies. 13, Suffolk St., S.W.1. Whitehall 2881/2/3
NHBRC	National House Builders Registration Council. 82, New Cavendish Street, W.1. Langham 4041
NHTPC	National Housing and Town Planning Council. 41, Russell Square, W.C.1. Museum 1264
NPL	National Physical Laboratory. Head Office, Teddington. Molesey 1380
NRIAD	National Register of Industrial Art Designers. National Gallery, Trafalgar Square, W.C.2. Whitehall 2415
NSAS	National Smoke Abatement Society. Chandos House, Buckingham Gate, S.W.1. Abbey 1359
NT	National Trust for Places of Historic Interest or Natural Beauty. 42, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.1. Whitehall 0211/2
PEP	Political and Economic Planning. 16, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.1. Whitehall 7245
PWB	Post War Building, Directorate of. Ministry of Works, Lambeth Bridge House, S.E.1. Reliance 7611
RCA	Reinforced Concrete Association. 94, Petty France, S.W.1. Whitehall 9936
RIAS	Royal Incorporation of Architects in Scotland. 15, Rutland Square, Edinburgh. Edinburgh 20396
RIBA	Royal Institute of British Architects. 66, Portland Place, W.1. Welbeck 5721
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RFAC	Royal Fine Art Commission. 22A, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.1. Whitehall 3935
RS	Royal Society. Burlington House, Piccadilly, W.1. Regent 3335
RSA	Royal Society of Arts. 6, John Adam Street, W.C.2. Temple Bar 8274
RSI	Royal Sanitary Institute. 90, Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.1. Sloane 5134
RIB	Rural Industries Bureau. 35, Camp Road, Wimbledon, S.W.19. Wimbledon 5101
SBPM	Society of British Paint Manufacturers. 20, Piccadilly, London, W.1. Regent 6347
SCR	Society for Cultural Relations with the USSR. 98, Gower Street, W.C.1. Euston 6272/3
SE	Society of Engineers. 17, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.1. Abbey 7244
SFMA	School Furniture Manufacturers' Association. 13, New Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C. Chancery 5313
SIA	Structural Insulation Association. 14, Moorgate, London, E.C.2. Central 4444
SIA	Society of Industrial Artists. Room 243, Empire House, St. Martin's-le-Grand, E.C.1. Metropolitan 8344
SNTPC	Scottish National Town Planning Council. 11, Drumsheugh Gardens, Edinburgh, 3.
SPAB	Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings. 55, Great Ormond Street, W.C.1. Holborn 2646
TCPA	Town and Country Planning Association. 28, King Street, Covent Garden, W.C.2. Temple Bar 5006
TDA	Timber Development Association. 75, Cannon Street, E.C.4. City 6146 (3 lines)
TPI	Town Planning Institute. 18, Ashley Place, S.W.1. Victoria 8815
TTF	Timber Trades Federation. 81, Cannon Street, E.C.4. City 1476
WDC	War Damage Commission. Devonshire House, Mayfair Place, Piccadilly, W.1. Mayfair 8866
WEDA	Welfare Equipment Development Association. 61, St. Paul's Churchyard, E.C.4. City 4263/4
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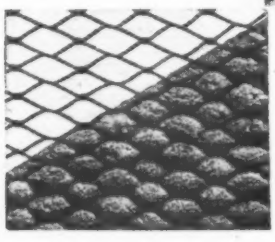
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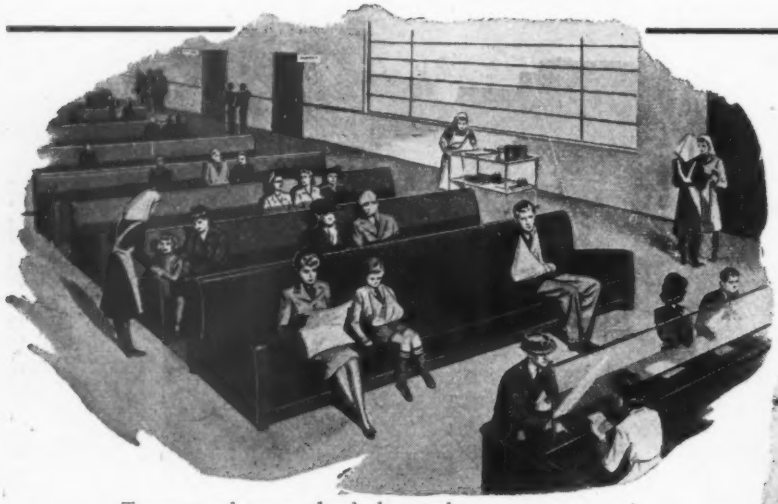
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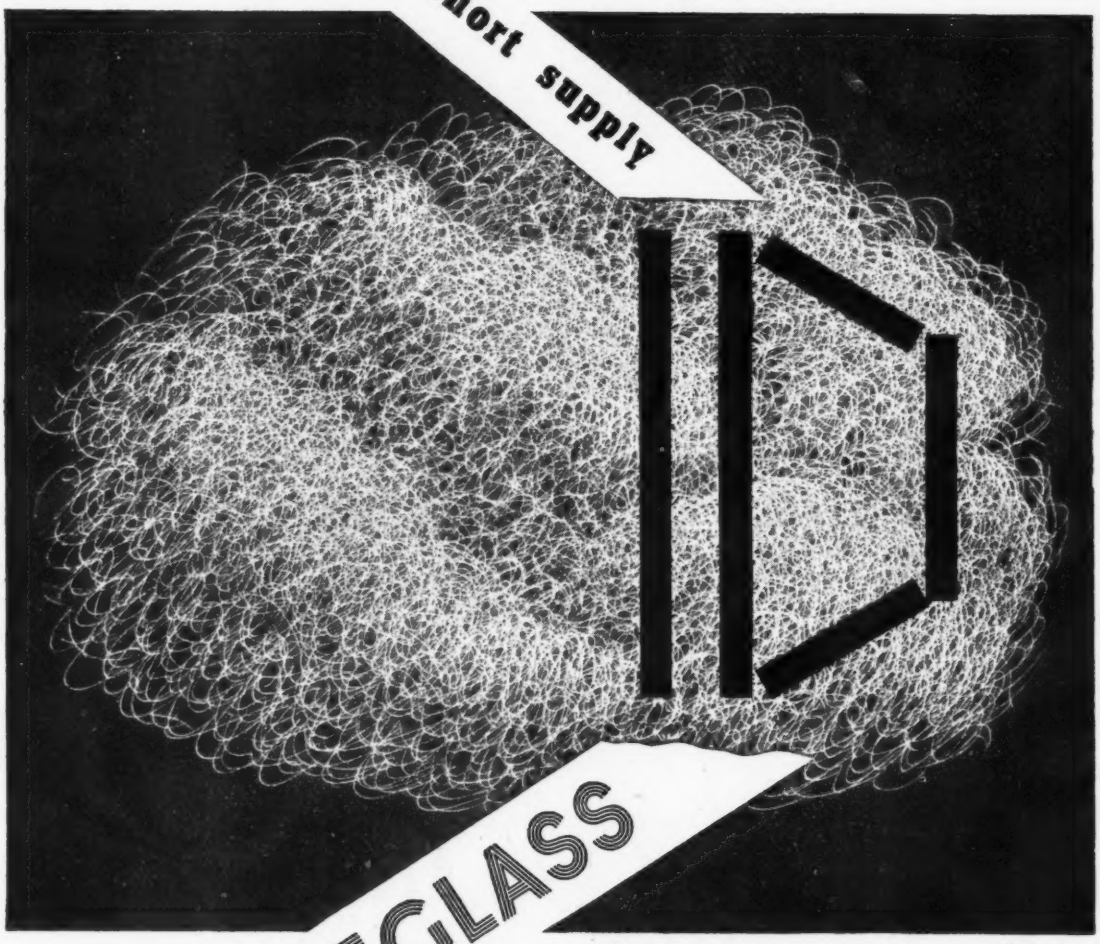
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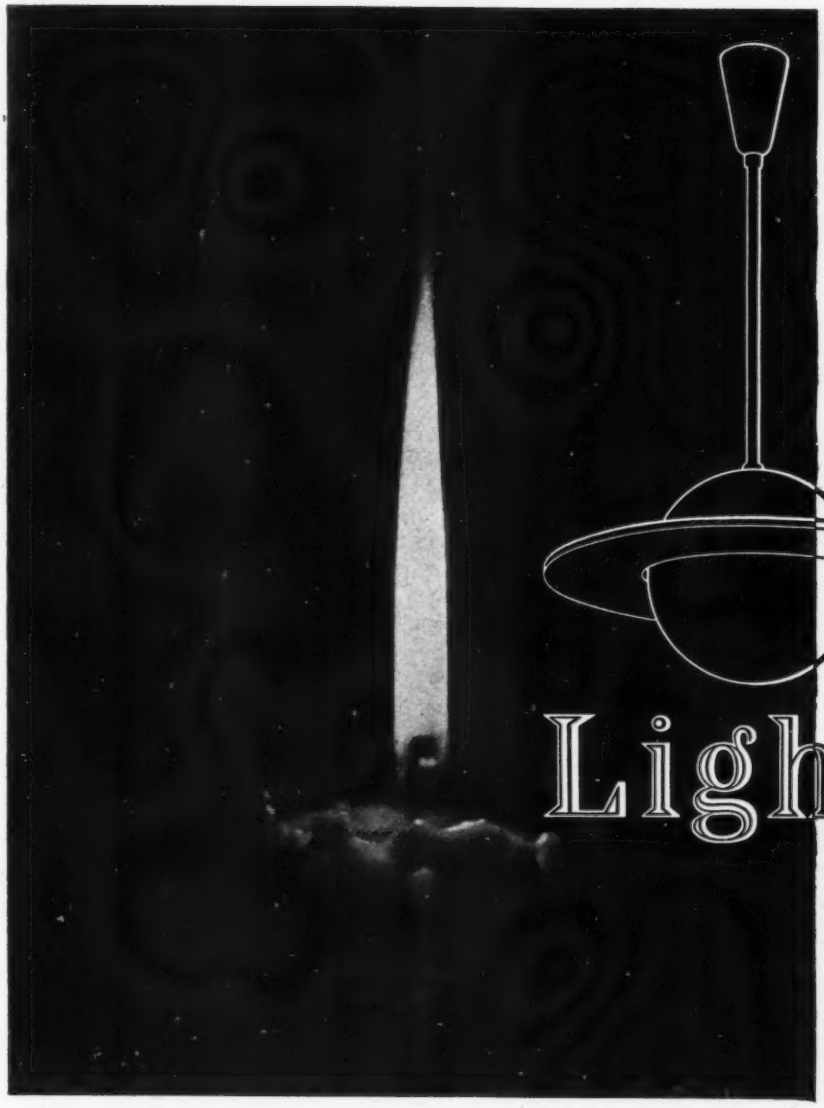


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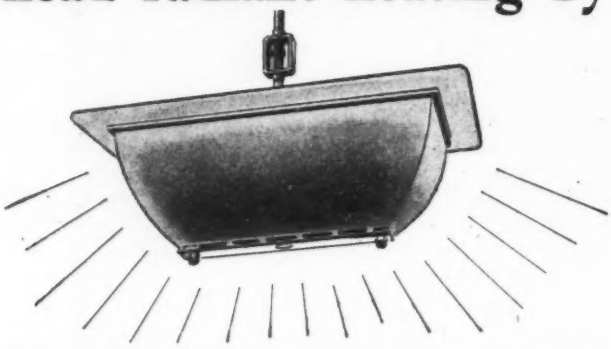
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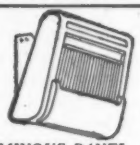




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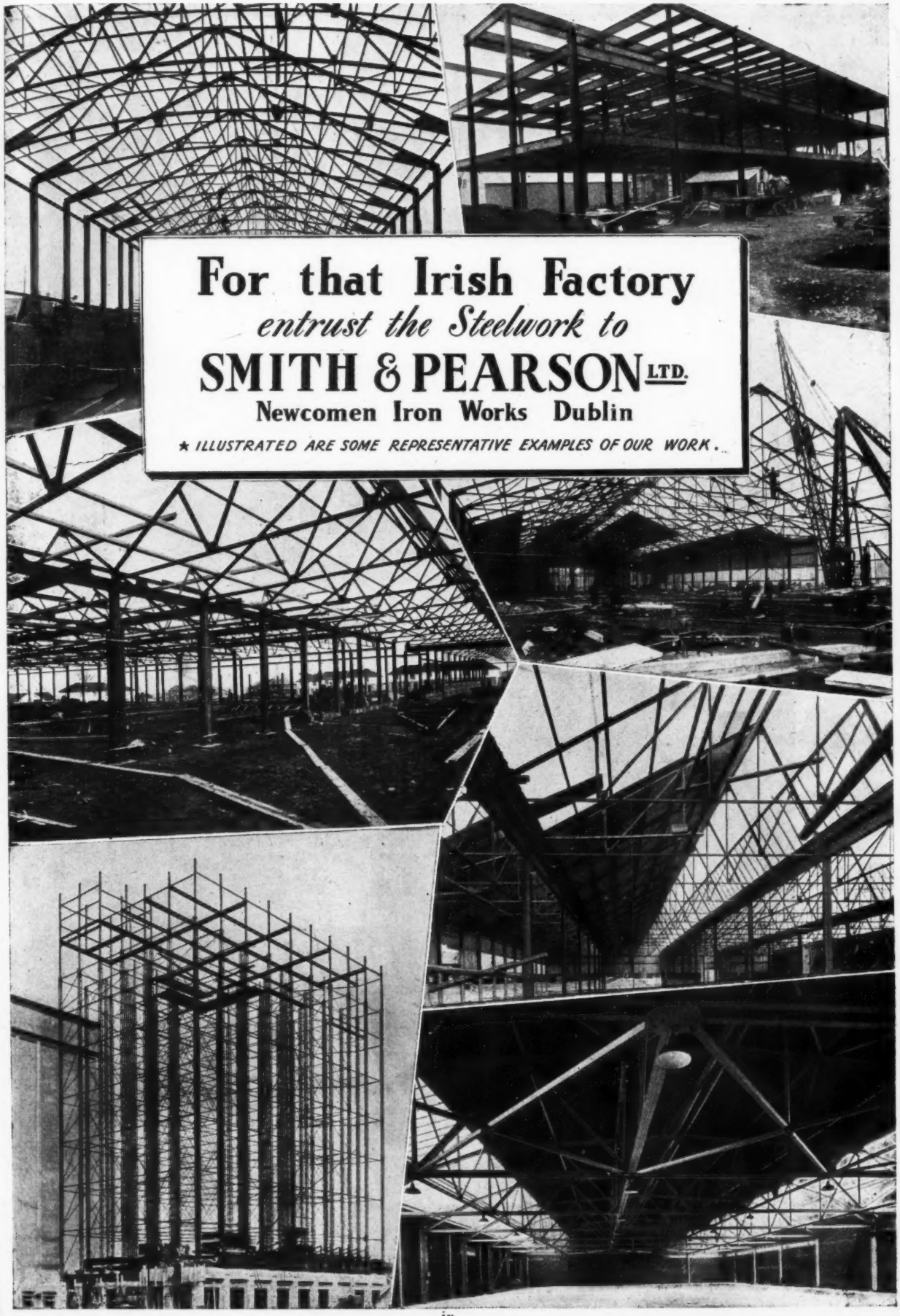
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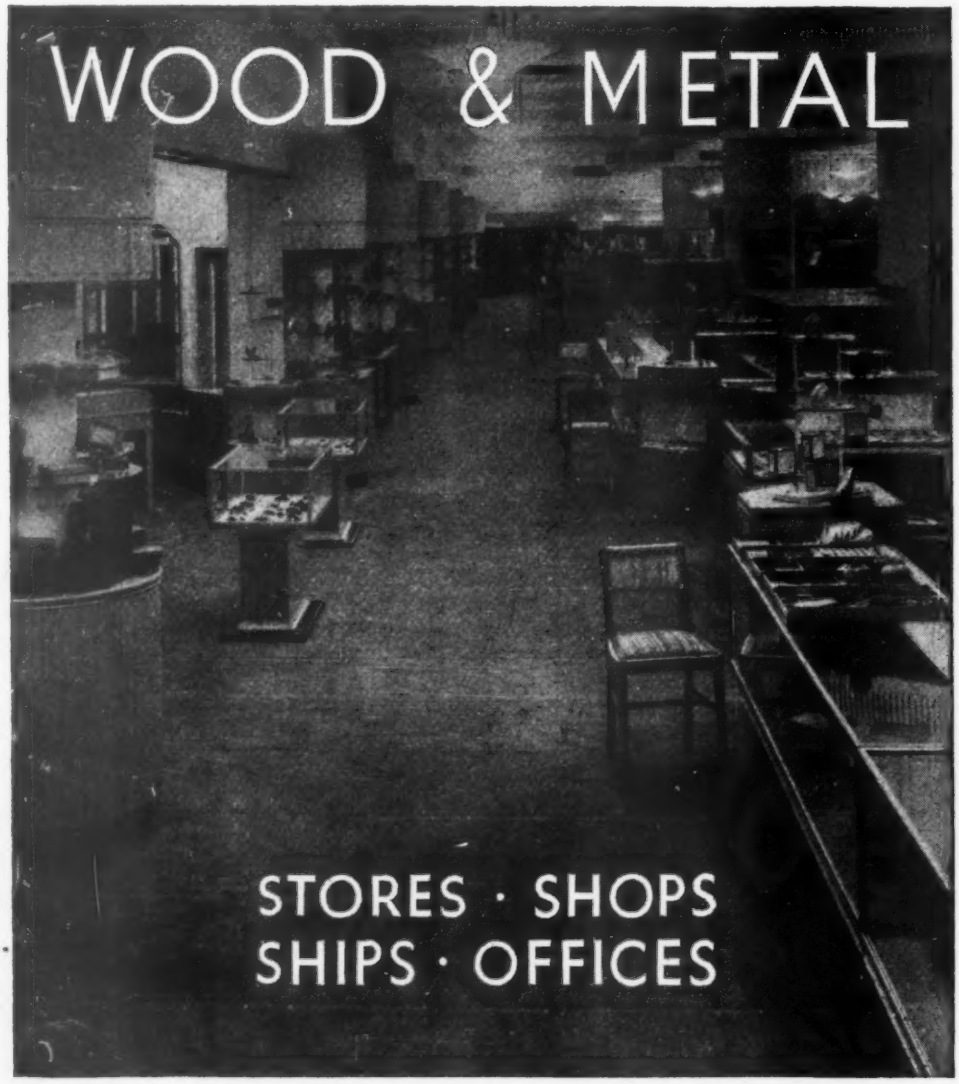
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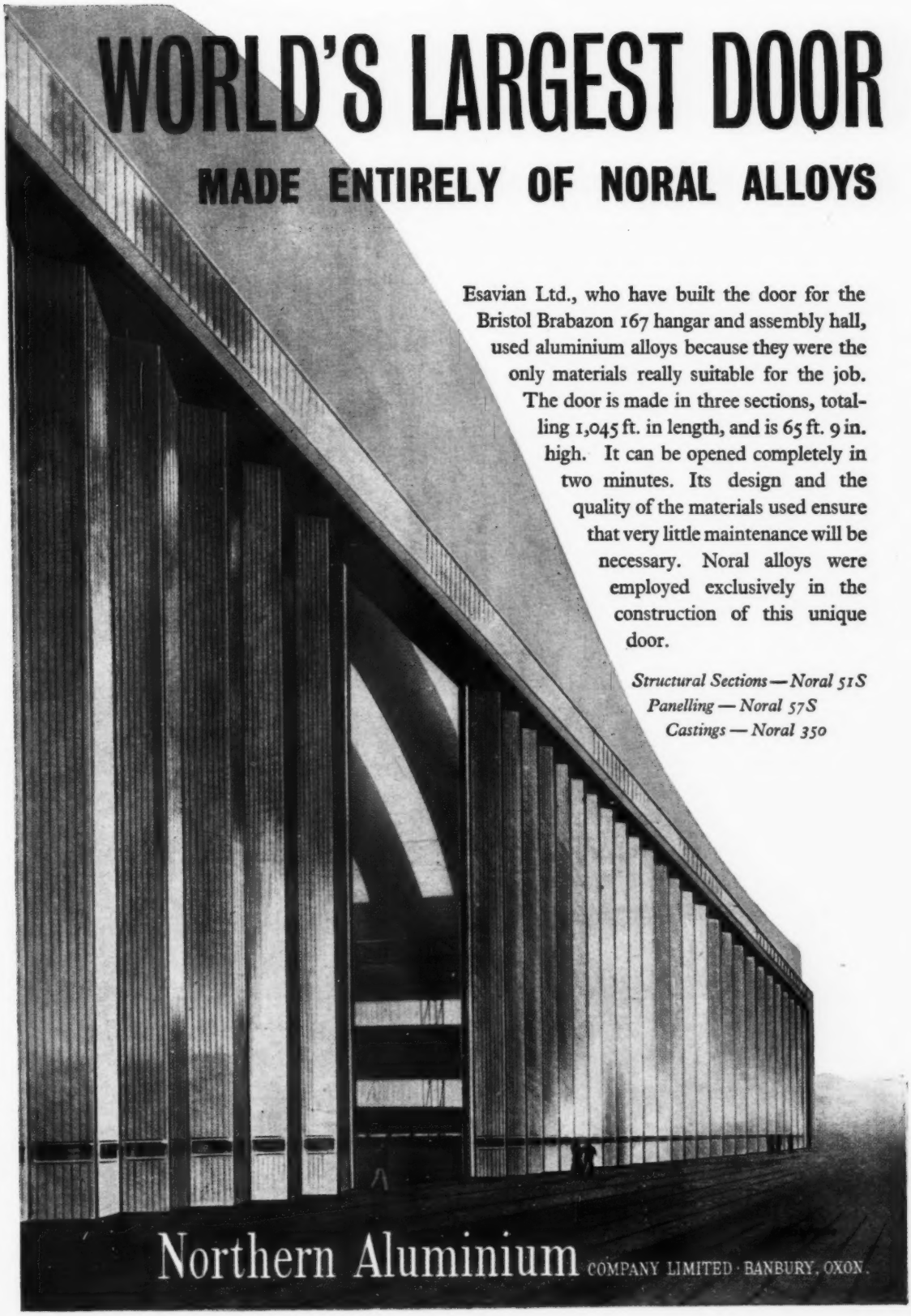
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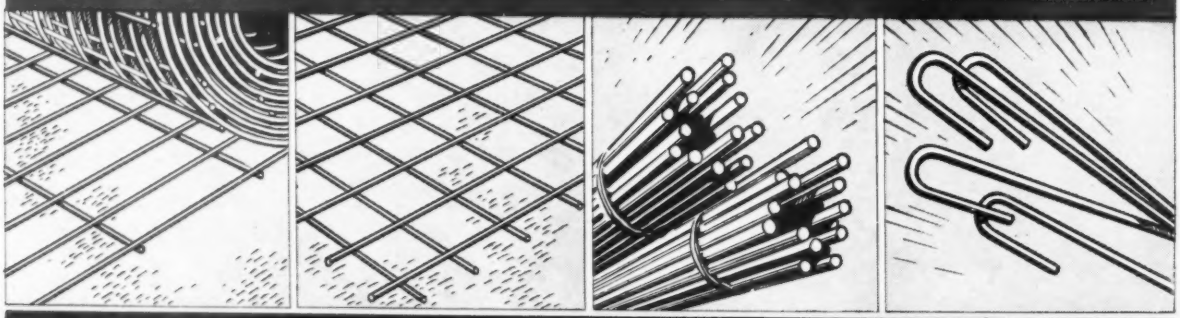
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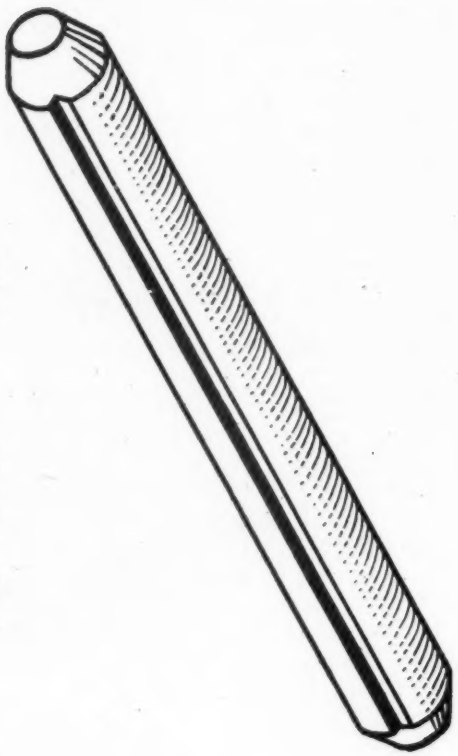
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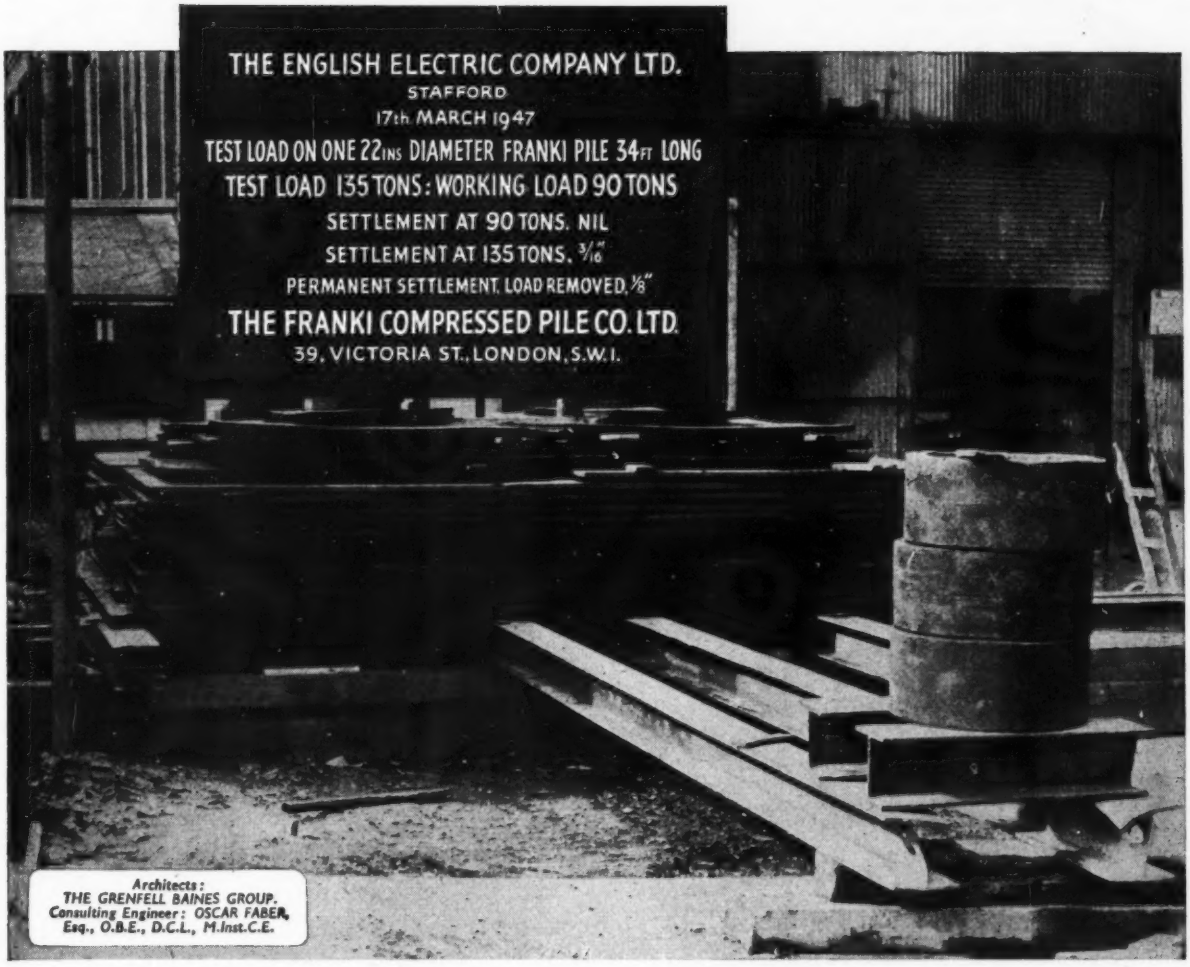
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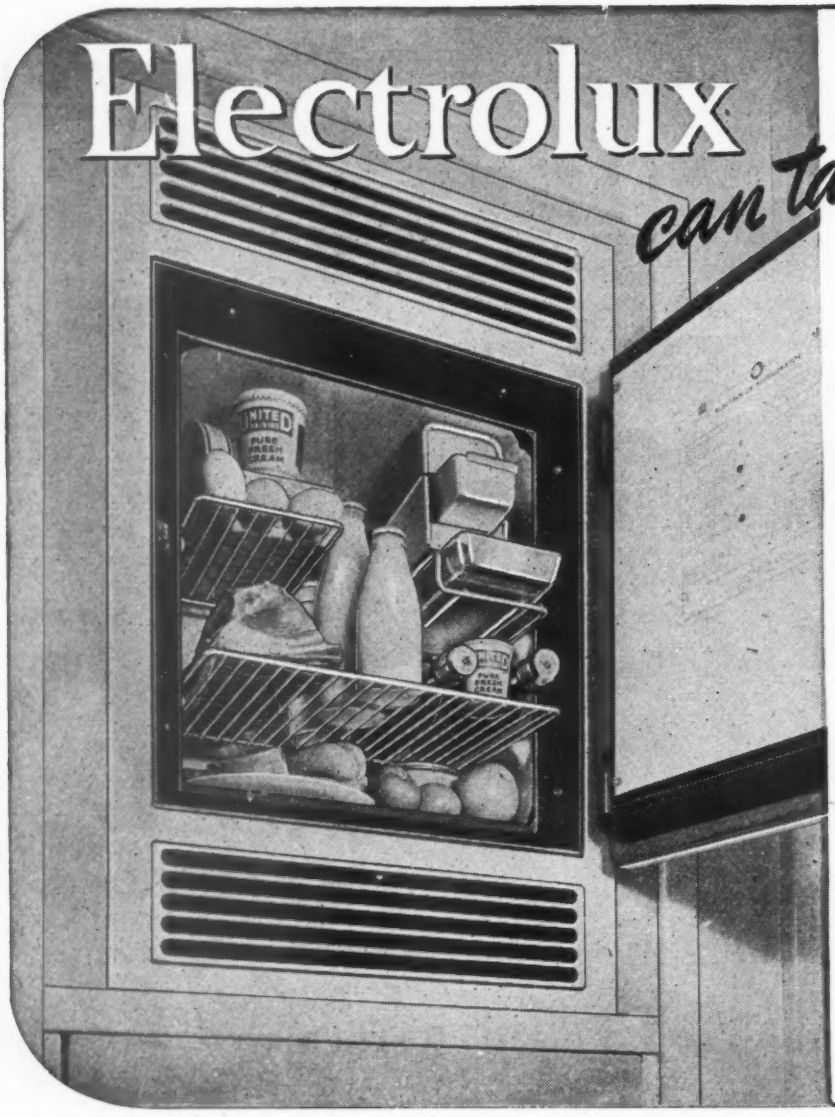
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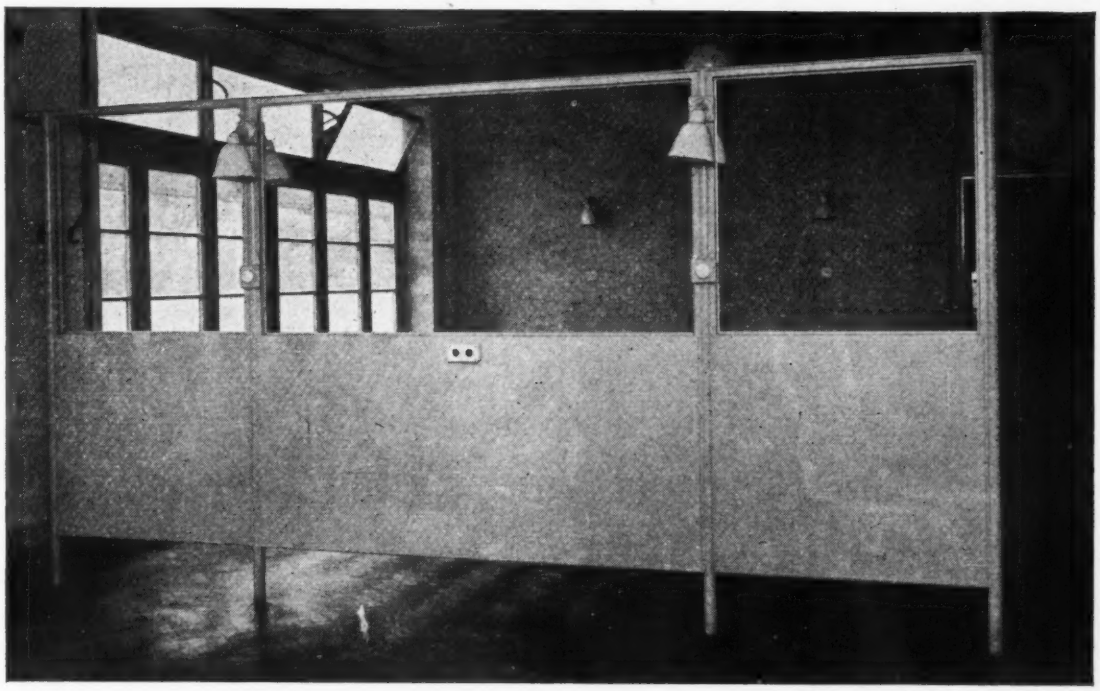
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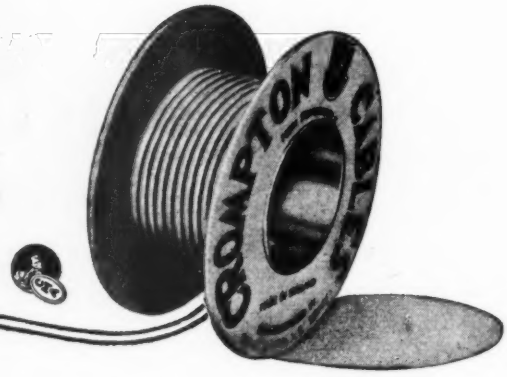
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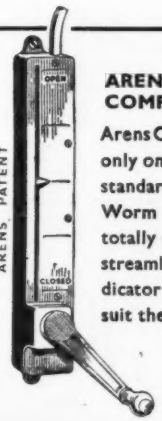
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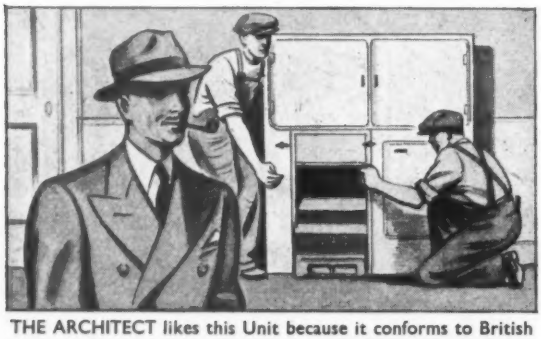
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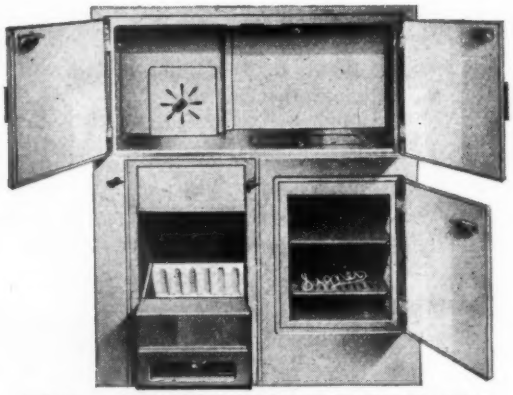
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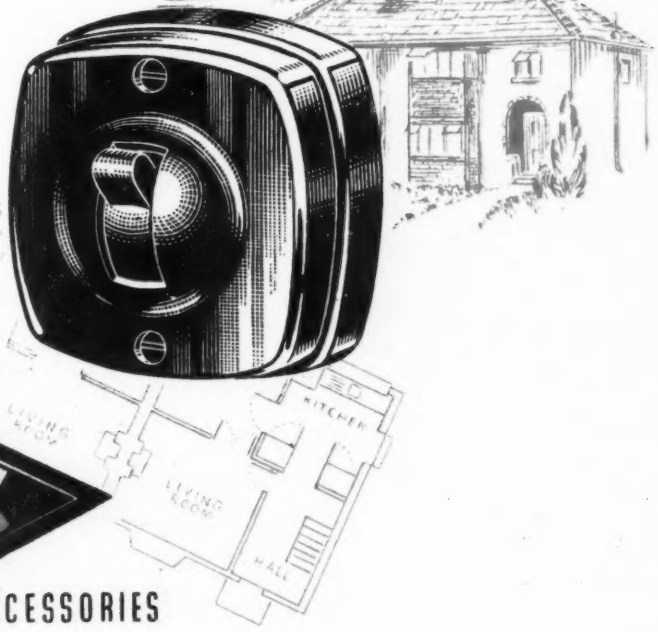
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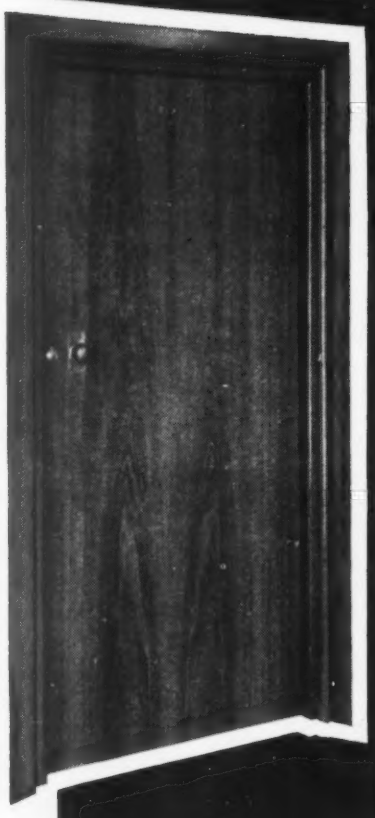
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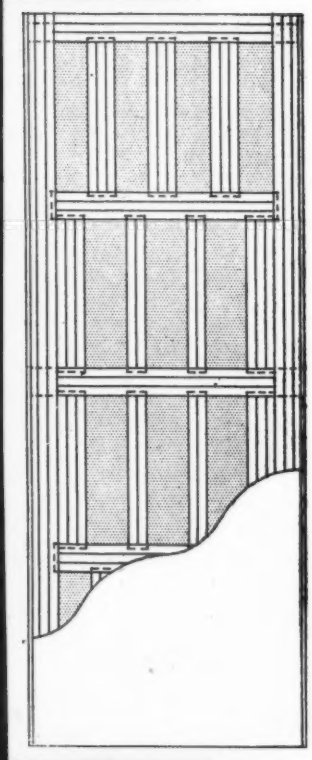
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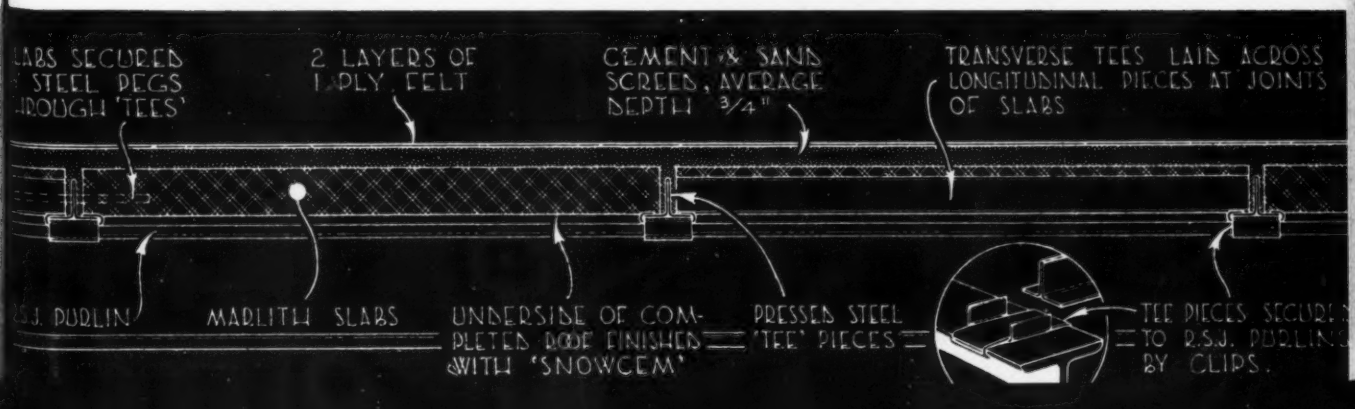


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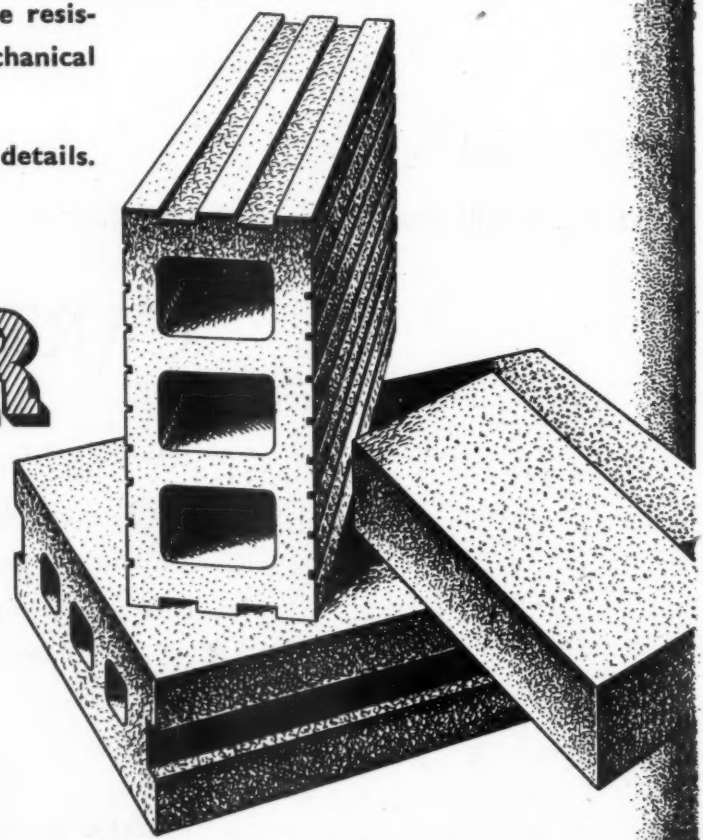
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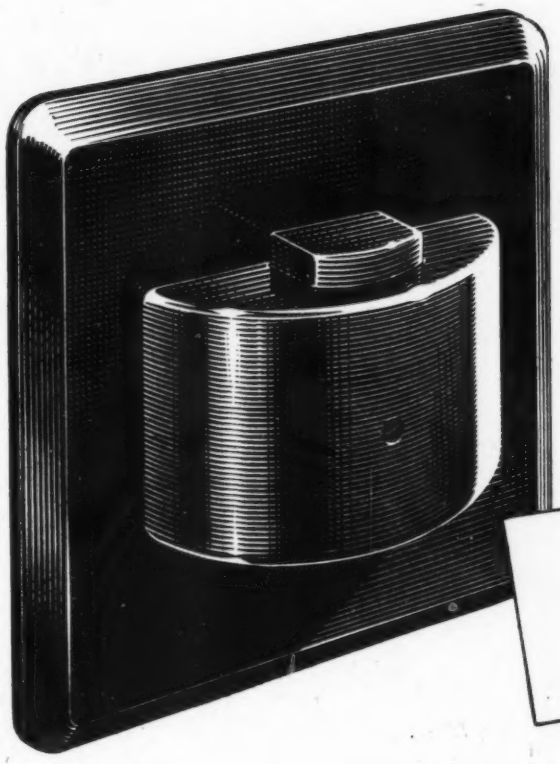
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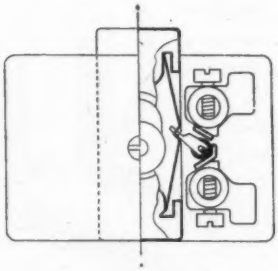


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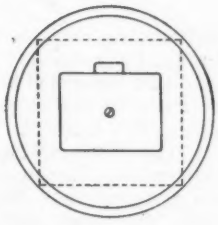
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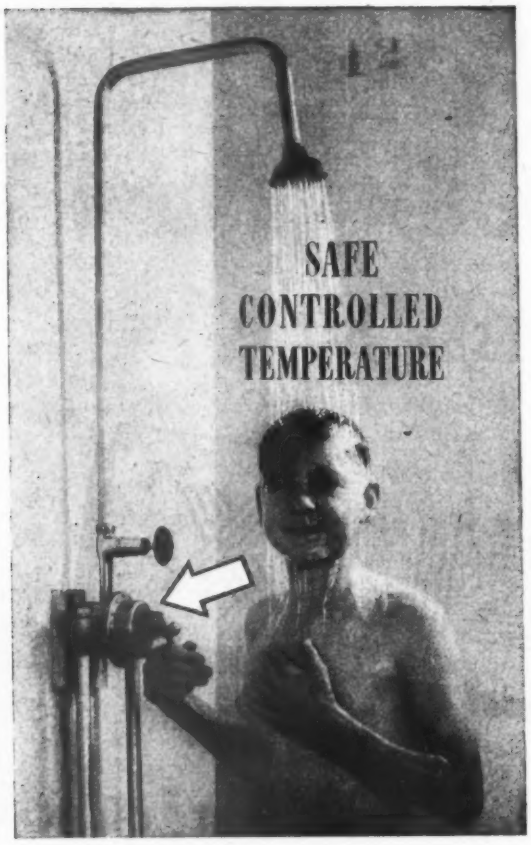
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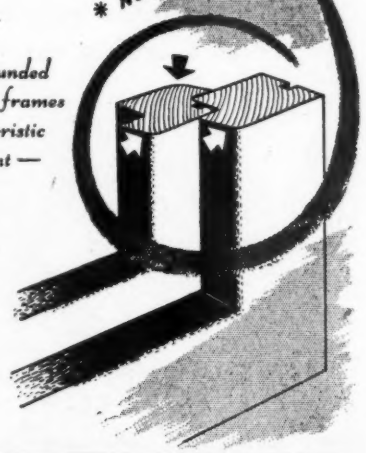
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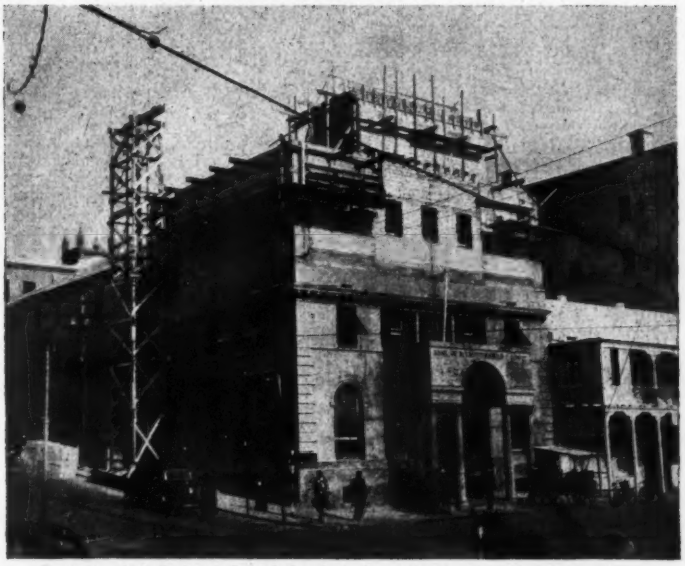


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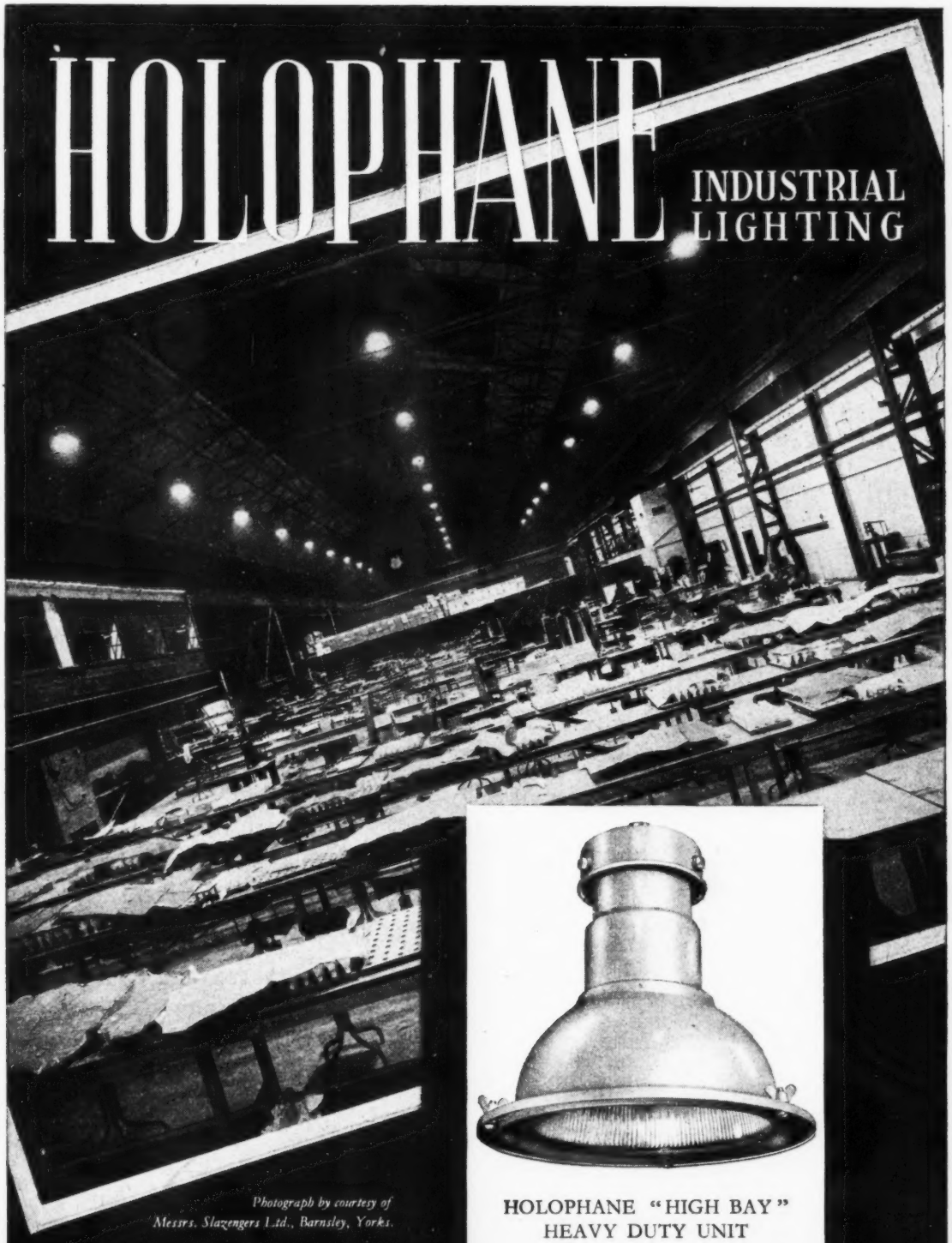
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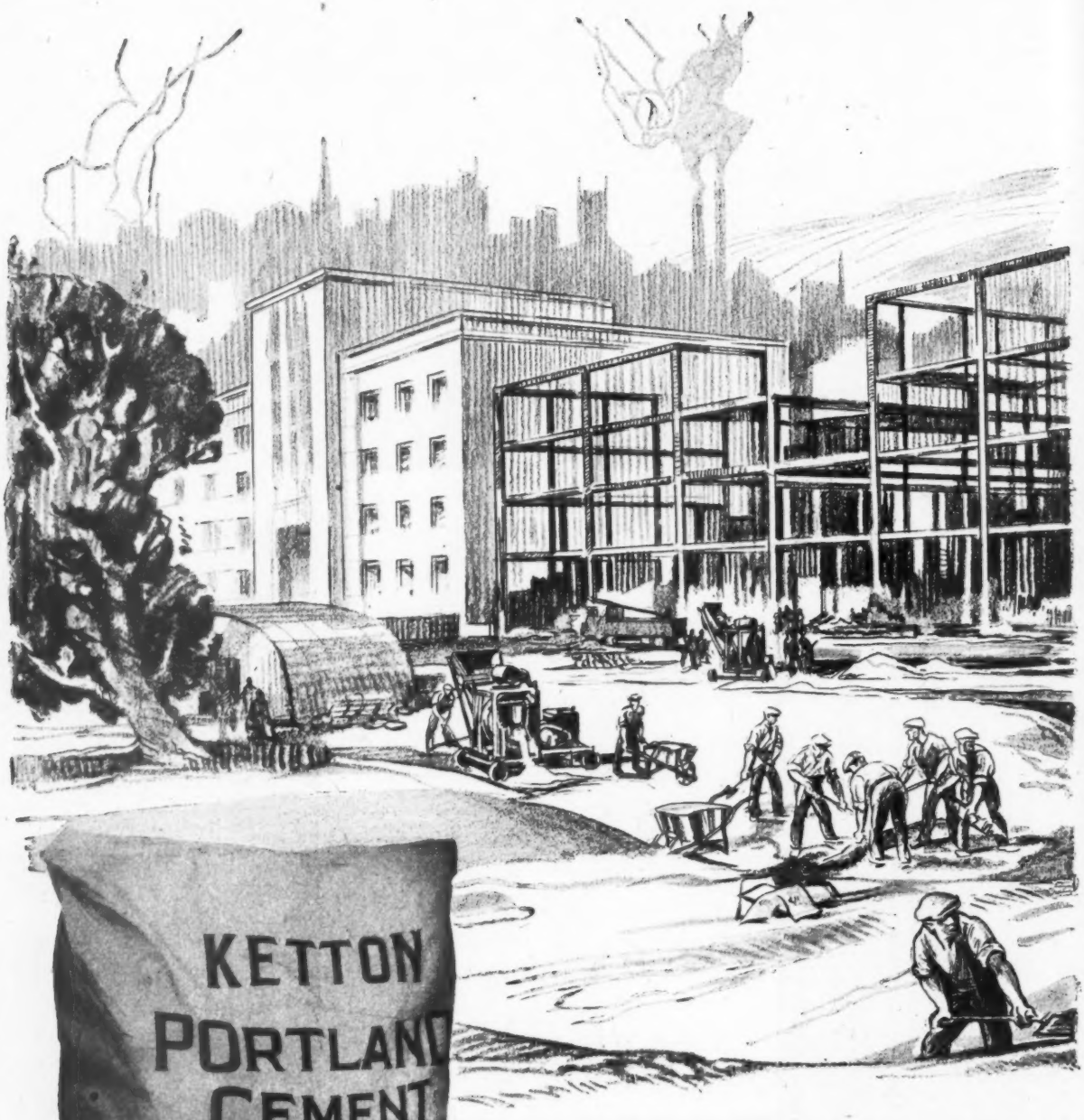
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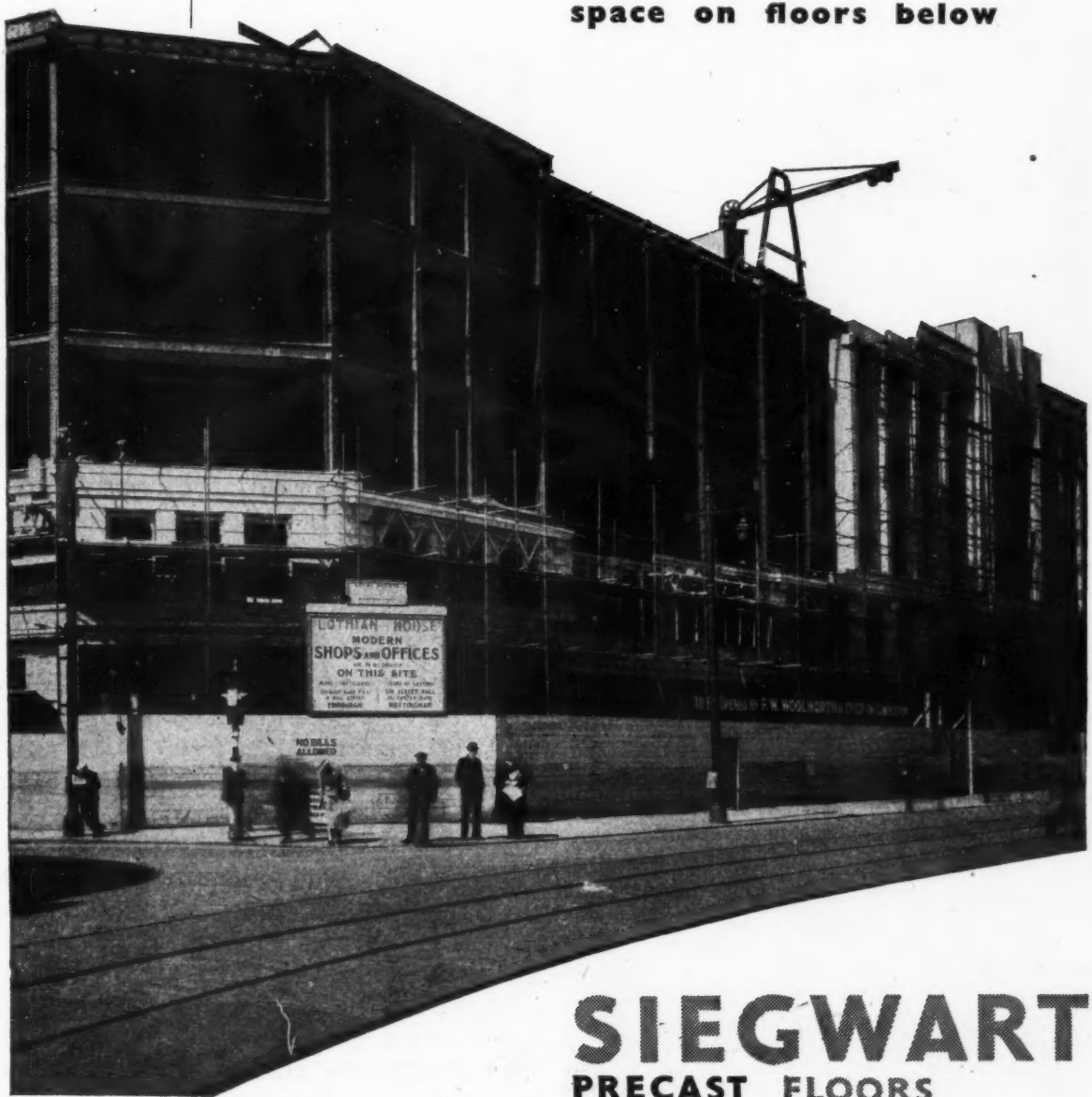
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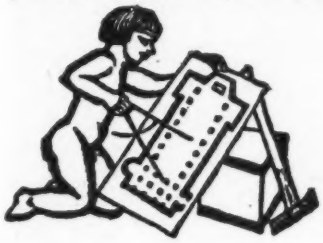
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DIARY FOR JULY AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER

Titles of exhibitions, lectures and papers are printed in italics. In the case of papers and lectures the authors' names come first. Sponsors are represented by the initials given in the glossary of abbreviations on the front cover.

BRIGHTON. *A Regency Exhibition.* In the Royal Pavilion, Brighton. (Sponsor, County Borough of Brighton.) FROM JULY 15

LAUSANNE. *First Congress of the International Union of Architects.* At Lausanne. (Sponsor for British Section, RIBA.) The Congress is being followed by a series of excursions in Switzerland. UNTIL JULY 10

LONDON. *Darkness into Daylight Exhibition.* At the Science Museum, South Kensington. (Sponsor, Science Museum.) UNTIL SEPTEMBER 30

Arthur Ling. *Planning and Reconstruction in Poland.* In Committee Room 140, County Hall, S.E.1. (Sponsor, LCC Staff Branch of ABT.) 5.30 p.m. JULY 12

TPI General Meeting. Address by Lewis Silkin. At the Livingstone Hall, Broadway, Westminster, S.W.1. (Sponsor, TPI.) 6 p.m. JULY 8

Opening of the Annual Exhibition of Work of the AA School of Architecture. At the AA, 34/6, Bedford Square, W.C.1. (Sponsor, AA.) JULY 9

Annual Prize-giving of the AA School of Architecture. At the AA, 34/6, Bedford Square, W.C.1. (Sponsor, AA.) 3.30 p.m. JULY 9

Mechanical Handling Exhibition. At Olympia. The exhibits will include aerial ropeways, conveyors and elevators; coal, coke and ash-handling plant; cranes, gears and chains, hoists, stackers, pulley blocks and lifting gear; hand-trucks, power-driven industrial trucks, runways, wagon-tippers, pneumatic handling plant and all types of accessories. (Sponsor, "Mechanical Handling.") JULY 12-21

Mrs. Peter Tennant. *Rural Housing.* At the Housing Centre, 13, Suffolk Street, S.W.1. (Sponsor, HC.) Buffet lunch 12.45-1.15 p.m., 2s. 6d. Lecture 1.15-2.15 p.m, 6d. JULY 13

International Conference on Noise and Sound Transmission. At the RIBA, 66, Portland Place, W.1. (Sponsors, Acoustics Group of the Physical Society and the RIBA.) JULY 14-16

Sport in Art Exhibition. At the Victoria and Albert Museum. (Sponsor, Olympic Games Exhibition Committee.) JULY 15-AUG. 14

Conference on Civil Engineering Problems. Papers on subjects of importance in Colonial development will be read and discussed. At the ICE, Great George Street, Westminster, S.W.1. (Sponsor, ICE.) JULY 19-23

F. Webster. *Substitutes for Timber.* At the Housing Centre, 13, Suffolk Street, S.W.1. (Sponsor, HC.) Buffet lunch 12.45-1.15 p.m., 2s. 6d. Lecture 1.15-2.15 p.m., 6d. JULY 20

BSI Annual General Meeting. At the IEE, Savoy Place, Victoria Embankment, W.C.2. (Sponsor, BSI.) 3 p.m. JULY 21

Reception of World Study Tour on European Reconstruction and Community Planning. At the Housing Centre, 13, Suffolk Street, S.W.1. (Sponsor, HC.) JULY 27

International Exhibition and Conference on Landscape Architecture. At County Hall, S.E.1. (Sponsor, ILA.) AUG. 9-12

MANCHESTER. *Design Fair.* At the City Art Gallery, Mosley Street, Manchester. (Sponsor, CID.) UNTIL JULY 10

Exhibition of Furnishing and Accessories for the Home. At Messrs. Kendal Milne, Ltd., Deansgate, Manchester. (Sponsor, Manchester Branch of DIA.) UNTIL JULY 10

Design in the Home Exhibition. At Messrs. Lewis's, Ltd., Manchester. (Sponsor, Lewis's, Ltd.) UNTIL JULY 10

COMPETITIONS

RIBA Prizes for Public and Secondary Schools: A total of 10 guineas in prizes is offered for: 1, The best original illustrated essay dealing with a building or group of buildings with which the competitor is personally acquainted; 2, the best sketches or scale drawings of a building or part of a building in pencil, ink or colour, maximum size 30 in. by 22 in. Assessors: H. T. Cadbury Brown, Hugh Casson, E. R. Jarrett. Further information from the Secretary, RIBA, 66, Portland Place, London, W.1. Entries by October 7.

RSI Prize Competitions: John Edward Worth Prize (£40) for an essay on *Practical Improvements of Appliances or Inventions in or about Dwelling-Houses*, and John S. Owens Prize (£15) for an essay on *Atmospheric Pollution*. Apply Secretary, Royal Sanitary Institute, 90 Buckingham Palace Road, London, S.W.1, for general conditions. Entries by December 31.

NEWS

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No. 2787 VOL. 108

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Though no feature in the JOURNAL *is without value for someone, there are often good reasons why certain news calls for special emphasis.*

★ *means spare a second for this, it will probably be worth it.*

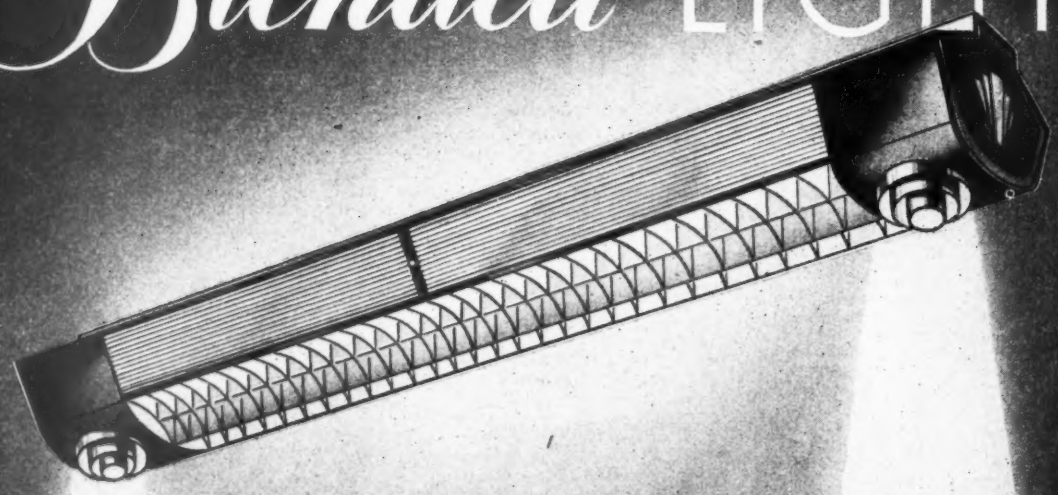
★★ *means important news, for reasons which may or may not be obvious. Any feature marked with more than two stars is very big building news indeed.*



Mr. Christian Barman, whose appointment by the Council of the Royal Society of Arts as a Royal Designer for Industry [RDI] in recognition of his work for modern transport design was announced in the JOURNAL *for June 24.*

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From AN ARCHITECT'S *Commonplace Book*

HIGH GOTHIC. [*From* The Plantagenets, *by John Harvey* (*B. T. Batsford Ltd*).] The architecture, painting, and illumination carried out for him (Richard II) was no mere repetition of the lush and almost decadent art of Edward II ; it was instinct with a vividness and unity of aim which stamp the masterpieces of the end of the fourteenth century as the absolute high watermark of English achievement. It is generally admitted that in technical perfection the fourteenth century showed a great advance upon the thirteenth, but it is common to speak of the spiritual values of the thirteenth century as though later work had been conceived upon an altogether lower, more material and commercial plan. The earlier period of Gothic art had, of course, the spring-time charm of the primitive and the half-formed ; it contained within itself the promise of an uncertain future. These are great virtues ; but viewed without preconceptions, the unity and grandeur of such works as the new Westminster Hall, the new nave of Westminster Abbey, and the nave of Canterbury Cathedral, more than counterbalance any loss of the quality of surprise. A good deal of the prejudice in favour of early Gothic has been due to failure to distinguish between the culminating work of the best period, which died with Richard II, and the wholly inferior output of the next generations, during the fifteenth century.

A CONFERENCE ON CIVIL ENGINEERING PROBLEMS will be held at the Institution of Civil Engineers, Great George Street, Westminster, S.W.1. from July 19 to 23.

A number of papers on subjects of importance in Colonial development will be read and discussed. The Rt. Hon. A. Creech Jones, M.P., Secretary of State for the Colonies, has consented to open the Conference on Tuesday, July 20, at 10.15 a.m., and amongst those who have accepted invitations to the Conference are Lord Listowel, Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, D. R. Rees-Williams, M.P., Parliamentary Under-Secretary, Colonial Office, Sir Thomas Lloyd, Permanent Under-Secretary, Colonial Office, Sir Sidney Caine and Sir Charles Jeffries, Deputy Under-Secretaries, Colonial Office, and Sir John Calder and Mr. H. F. Downie, Crown Agents for the Colonies. The conference is open to members of The Institution, to engineers and to other officers specially interested, who are employed in the Colonial Service, and to other engineers who are otherwise engaged in civil engineering work in the Colonies. Ladies will be welcome at all the meetings, visits and functions. Application forms can be obtained from the Secretary, The Institution of Civil Engineers.

★

The Acoustics Group of the Physical Society, in association with the RIBA, is holding a THREE-DAY INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON NOISE AND SOUND TRANSMISSION on July 14, 15 and 16.

This is the first major international discussion of the subject for many years, and a considerable number of papers will be read by European and American investigators in addition to the contributions from this country. Amongst those reading papers are L. L. Beranek (U.S.A.); T. Vogel, R. Lehmann, P. Chavasse, F. Canac (France); W. Fürrer (Switzerland); W. K. Westmijze, C. W. Kosten, J. van den Eijk (Holland); F. Ingerslev, V. L. Jordan, P. V. Bruel (Denmark); E. Meyer, A. Schoch, L. Cremer (Germany); N. Fleming, R. S. Dadson, H. L. Kirke, W. A. Allen, and A. J. King (Great Britain). The papers will cover the subjects of sound insulation in buildings, aircraft and ships; impact sound; resilient suspension systems; proposals for standardization of measurement, and the measurement of noise. The meetings will be held in the Jarvis Hall of the Royal Institute of British Architects, 66, Portland Place, London, W.1. Morning meetings will be at 10 a.m. and the afternoon sessions at 2.30 p.m. The sessions will be open to all who are interested.

It is hoped to make available beforehand summaries of the papers to be read, and those who desire to have copies in advance of the meetings should send requests to the Joint Honorary Secretaries of the Acoustics Group at 1, Lowther Gardens, Prince Consort Road, London, S.W.7. It will help in the organization of the meeting if those who intend to be present will notify the Secretaries, mentioning which meetings they expect to attend.

A JOINT RESEARCH PROJECT will be launched shortly in the USA to investigate the newest requirements and methods of DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION OF PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

Co-sponsors of the study are the American Institute of Architects and the Producers' Council, national organization of building products manufacturers. The US Office of Education will also co-operate. In commenting upon the project, Walter A. Taylor, Director of the Department of Education and Research of the AIA, declared that, excluding the field of housing, "the largest volume of needed construction in this country is in public school buildings. The magnitude of the need requires that there be economy in planning and construction without sacrifice of safety, low maintenance cost, and satisfactory architectural character. Most of the present school building types have been rendered more or less obsolete even though these methods of design have become somewhat entrenched in codes and customs. School buildings have not kept pace with the changes in educational methods which now require larger classrooms approximating square plan-shapes, which in turn involve new problems of natural and artificial lighting, acoustics, and ceiling construction. Much of the research which has been done in recent years has been fragmentary. The only comprehensive research in entirely new buildings has been in actual schools erected at the expense of a few cities."

The joint research project pending, he said, will lead to the construction of flexible experimental buildings, "probably on university campuses in connection with demonstration schools, in order that all elements of the problem may be tried in various combinations." The AIA will collaborate with educators and national organizations in the field of education particularly concerned with school building problems. The AIA will also co-ordinate the research contributions of the manufacturers of building materials and equipment used in school building construction through the joint committee of the AIA and the Producers' Council.



The first Congress of the International Union of Architects was held at Lausanne last week and is being followed by a series of excursions in Switzerland until July 10. The photograph was taken at a reception given by the Lausanne Municipality to the delegates attending the Congress. Left to right are : Mr. Jean Tohumi, Director of the Lausanne Architectural College, and Sir Patrick Abercrombie, who is President of both the International Union of Architects and the Congress.

The Welsh Board of Health is to be asked by the estates committee of Cardiff Corporation for a LARGER ALLOCATION OF HOUSES for the 1948 programme.

The committee's chairman, Mr. George Williams, has stated: We have an operative force in Cardiff of more than 1,400 men. With these men we can build easily 1,100 houses. Unless we keep them employed they will have to work elsewhere. The restrictions put on us are very onerous. We should have at least 1,000 houses per annum, which is below what we can do with our labour force.



Olympic Winner

The jury's verdict on the models submitted for the building and planning sections of the Olympic Games Sport in Art Competition has now been announced. Entries were limited to designs in architecture and planning for sports grounds and buildings for use in connection with sport, and an exhibition of the designs submitted will be on view at the Victoria and Albert Museum, London, between July 15 and August 14. The photograph above is of the entry awarded the gold medal (first prize) in the building section. It is a ski-run at Kobenzl, near Vienna, by Adolf Hoch. The design awarded the gold medal in the planning section is illustrated on page 38; the runners-up in both sections were among the selection of designs illustrated in last week's AJ. See list of awards on page 38.

★★★

Results of their preliminary enquiry into the six months working of INCENTIVES IN THE BUILDING INDUSTRY were announced yesterday morning by the President of the NFBTE.

The President (Mr. F. M. Sleeman of Exeter) was giving his presidential address at the half-yearly meeting of the Federation in Torquay. Mr. Sleeman said that the two main objects of incentives were to increase production and reduce costs. It was too early yet to arrive at final conclusions, but the replies to the questionnaire which had been circulated to a representative cross-section of members of the Federation showed that a promising start had been made. Where systems of incentives had been introduced increased output and, in the majority of cases, reduced costs had been reported. The period of trial and experiment was by no means over, and many adjustments would no doubt have to be made. To give figures at this stage would therefore be misleading. Incentives had proved popular with the operatives, who had in some cases earned as much as 25 per cent. above the standard rates of wages. The cost of supervision had been low, and in some cases improved organization on the sites had been reported.

As was to be expected, systems had been applied more to housing than to other work, but it was encouraging to note that many of the firms operating them were applying them to other contract work, and that a small, but significant, number had adopted them for work of maintenance and repairs. Another encouraging thing was the willingness of those who had adopted systems to give details of them to the Federation. The principal reason given for not adopting systems of incentives was the difficulty of devising suitable ones, particularly for work of maintenance and repair.

"In the hope that increasing numbers of firms will be stimulated to tackle the problem, I am," said Mr. Sleeman, "writing to all members of my Federation giving them the results of our inquiry. My letter will include a warning against the payment of increased wages which are not related to output. Such action undermines the wage structure of the industry, leads to increased costs, and is, therefore, contrary to the interests of both the industry and the nation. In addition we have set up a Special Committee to consider what further guidance, based on the experience of those who are working incentives, can be given to members from time to time, and what information should be collected for this purpose and for keeping all interested fully informed of the working of what is a vital experiment. A sub-committee is already at work considering special ways and means of applying incentives to the most difficult type of work—maintenance and repair."

The future of the remains of a MEDIÆVAL HUNTING LODGE at Camboreels, near Westgate, is under discussion.

The lodge is on the proposed site for a £100,000 development scheme by Messrs. B. Whitaker & Sons, quarry owners, of Leeds. Weardale RDC have appointed a deputation to meet representatives of MOW, MOTCP, and Messrs. Whitaker. A letter from the Ministry of Works to the Council said that the site was undoubtedly that of an ancient monument of very considerable interest and importance, for it contained the remains of a mediæval hunting lodge, which was the first of its kind in this country to be identified and examined.

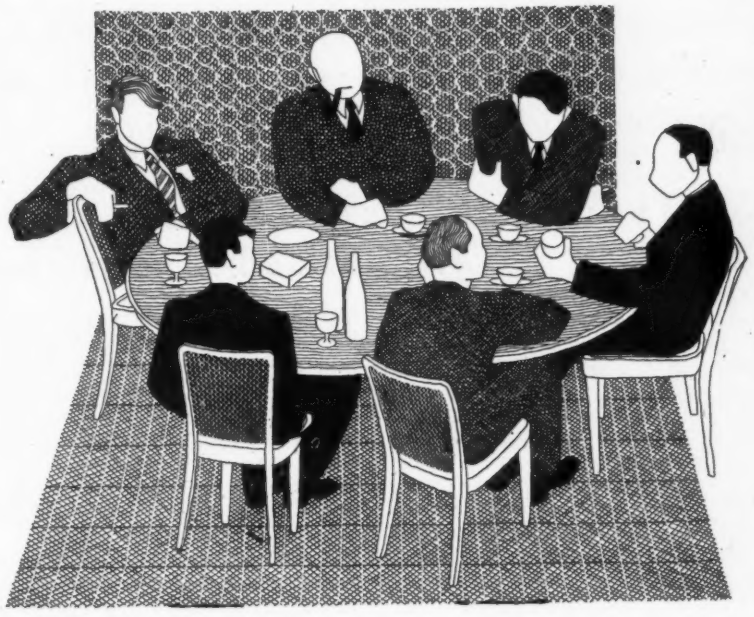
Two cathedrals and 23 ancient parish churches were among the ecclesiastical buildings for which grants were made by the PILGRIM TRUST last year. Towards the restoration of Hereford Cathedral £10,000 was allotted; the grant for work on Peterborough Cathedral was £15,000. In their seventeenth annual report the trustees state that throughout 1947 they actively pursued what is now their main policy—the preservation and restoration of the nation's heritage of beautiful things—which absorbed more than 80 per cent. of the total sum voted. The grants were distributed as follows:—Preservation: Ecclesiastical buildings, £54,654; secular buildings, £39,400; historical records, £28,480; countryside, £2,600; total, £125,134, which with art and learning, £21,386, and social welfare, £6,464, gave a total of £152,984. Cancellations of grants authorized in previous years of £18,300 brought the net total for 1947 to £134,684. This increased to £1,670,947 the total of grants authorized in the years 1930-47. The trustees draw attention to an increasing number of appeals for churches that are ineligible for consideration. It is only possible to aid a selected number of the finest of the many ancient churches in need of repair. The tale of the consequences of years of enforced neglect told by the appeals, the report says, is indeed grievous. For the preservation of buildings other than places of worship the trustees have made grants to assist the further clearance and improvement of the sites of two ancient monuments, the ruins of Melrose Abbey and Avebury. In the same group falls Buckland Abbey, once the home of Drake and now to become a museum. Grants were also made for the restoration of six historic old buildings, including Dr. Johnson's house in Gough Square.

The appointment of MR. WYNDHAM GOODEN as Chief Officer of the Scottish Committee of the CID has been announced. Mr. Gooden was educated at Winchester and at Trinity College, Oxford, and finished his technical training at Ruskin College and Westminster Technical Institute. When he was at Edinburgh School of Art he took a leading part in organising the production of publications for "Enterprise Scotland." It has been stated by the chairman that the Scottish Committee are already making plans for the 1951 Exhibition, which will be held to celebrate the centenary of the Exhibition of 1851. During the next three years a register of all available Scottish products will be prepared. Firms will be asked to submit to the Committee their best and newest work, or prototypes which will be in production by 1951, and these will be graded and recorded and returned to the producers. In co-operation with the Furniture Manufacturers' Association the Committee will hold a competition for the furniture industry, out of which, it is hoped, the prototypes for 1951 will emerge. Lady MacGregor of MacGregor stated that the Committee were responsible for the internal and external colour schemes of about 1,000 houses now being built in Clydebank, and their advice on furniture for housing schemes had been sought and given.

NEWS IN BRIEF

The Ashpitel Prize, 1947, has been awarded to Miss Frances E. Allen, A.R.I.B.A. The prize consists of books to the value of £20, and is awarded to the most highly distinguished candidate in the RIBA Final Examinations of the year.

ROUND THE TABLE



IN the round-table discussion printed last week architects and building contractors explored the future of the contracting system and all agreed that changing circumstances had made changes in the system long overdue. But the status of the architect is changing as well as that of the contractor. Among the new-type organizations that have a special opportunity of establishing him in a position where his services can be most usefully employed are the recently nationalized industries. The discussion that follows deals with the architect's position in these industries, especially in relation to the position of the engineer.

It is the third of the series of discussions now being held by the JOURNAL under the chairmanship of Mr. F. R. Yerbury, temporarily replacing the weekly leading article. Like the latter they deal with controversial topics of the day, but are designed to allow an exchange of views between architects and all others concerned with building. Next week the arguments printed below will be

supplemented by a brief discussion of the current tendency for the public architectural offices to supersede private practice in many spheres. Readers' comments on the views expressed in these discussions will be welcomed by the editor.

3. The Architect and the Nationalised Industries.

F. R. YERBURY: chairman.

R. B. HOUNSFIELD, A.M.I.C.E., A.M.I.E.E., A.M.Inst.T.: consulting traffic engineer.

F. R. S. YORKE, F.R.I.B.A.: architect in private practice.

KENNETH J. CAMPBELL, A.R.I.B.A., President ABT: architect (Miners' Welfare Commission).

L. DE SYLLAS, A.R.I.B.A.: architect (member of Architects' Co-operative Partnership).

Chairman : With the nationalization of a number of industries—coal, railways, electricity, gas, and so on—it would appear that the whole of the building for each of these industries will in each instance be under one head office. Some people are a little nervous as to what the future status of the architect is going to be—whether he is going to be the "head man," or whether the engineer is. Maybe Mr. Hounsfield thinks that the engineer should be the boss. Probably Mr. Yorke, who is a private practitioner, may think the architect should be the boss; and Mr. Campbell, who works in a public corporation, may feel that there should be a dual job—the architect and the engineer working together. I think it would be helpful if Mr. Hounsfield, as the engineer, would give his views first.

Hounsfield: I do not think there should be any rule about who should be on top. There is engineering work to be done, and there is architectural work to be done. And when a group of people work together they can elect their own chairman.

Chairman : But to take a practical case: supposing the railways, as an organization, say, "We are going to build a new station." Should they go to the engineer or the architect first?

Hounsfield : Neither; they should go to the traffic men and the operating staff. Those are the people who are primarily concerned with what is required. The engineer can see what is physically possible, and the architect has the tremendous job of co-ordinating all requirements and keeping to general principles—it is quite extraordinary how many conflicting requirements have to be fitted in together—but the initiative must come from the traffic side.

Yorke : The traffic side are the clients, then, because they set the programme?

Hounsfield ; Yes, but I think there is this difference between transport and, say, a private house: the client for a private house is independent, the client for transport is much more intimately tied up with his own engineers and architects.

Campbell : Mr. Hounsfield puts forward quite a desirable form of organization, but one that has not been put into operation and is extremely unlikely to be. With these Boards you have a very rigid establishment, and once these establishments are laid down, they set the various levels of responsibility in authority. It is not left to the natural working out of leadership on a committee or a group, such as might occur if the technicians themselves on the various sides tackled it in the course of the work.

It is natural that when nationalization takes place there is a bias against architects on the part of engineers generally. Some of them just do not want architects butting in, but above-ground circulation problems are so complicated that it is very largely an architect's planning problem. The design or the planning of buildings on the surface are parts of an intricate circulation and cannot be considered by themselves; so that we just have to do general planning in order to place particular buildings that we are responsible for. Planning, if it is recognized at all, is, however, still largely regarded as the responsibility of the production engineers, and although they are some of the most skilled engineers in the world, and individually extremely pleasant people to deal with, they are not planners.

De Syllas: So, from your point of view, the solution is to have a high-level planning authority that might, or might not, be staffed with architects, but probably would not be staffed with engineers, because they are too limited in their outlook. When once that overall planning authority has done the task it will be up to the engineers and the architects to collaborate to carry out the work according to the given terms of reference?

Campbell : Yes. In human terms, I do not think there is the slightest doubt that within a very short time quite amicable relations, on the lines that Mr. Hounsfield has suggested, could grow up between the architect and the engineer, because, in fact, the individual engineer in most cases realizes that he needs planning assistance. But it does need some such top-level planning board, on which architects must be represented.

De Syllas : I imagine that would apply even more to the transport problem. It may not always be the case that architects are best suited to do the planning, but the important thing is that a high-level board should be prepared to plan; they must co-ordinate engineering, architectural and other problems at the next level.

Campbell: It is most important to prevent decisions being taken which at a later, and lower, stage would either complicate or make impossible planning development.

Hounsfield : That is essential in transport, where you are dealing with long distances; you may want to get a line across country, and if somebody puts an important telephone exchange in the way it may jeopardise things for years. The suggestion I made just now was only that every formal committee should be in a position to elect its own chairman. Regarding less formal developments, in the railways it is, in fact, normal procedure that the traffic and operating men say in the first place what they want, and therefore take the initiative. On the other hand, if a bridge is shown to be structurally weak for existing traffic, the engineer comes forward first. But if the traffic man wants to take heavier trains, then he refers to the engineer; if the engineer says, "The bridge is weak," then the traffic man has to decide whether it is worth splitting the trains to save rebuilding the bridge, or whether it is worth going the whole way and having the bridge rebuilt. Of course, the example of a bridge is simple, because all it has to do is carry the load and to look reasonable. But when you come to a thing like a complicated station, the number of conflicting requirements is really extraordinary.

Yorke : Then it becomes an architect's job, doesn't it?

Hounsfield : Yes; these are just examples of the way the balance between engineering and architecture varies—between, say, a bridge, where

the architect may only come in as a consultant, and a station, which poses problems of conflicting requirements for the architect to co-ordinate.

Yorke : Then whether you go to the architect or the engineer in the first place depends on the particular job, so there is not really any conflict in their status. You must not have one working under the other as a principle.

Hounsfield : Yet how is it going to work out in practice if you try to get too many sections on a level with each other? I am thinking of big organizations like the Railway Executive. It is the general principle in the Army that no man should have more than five or six men under him that he has to control directly. Now, if you take the railway's family tree, working down you start with the general manager (and he has got to have the chief accountant alongside him); then there are the operating superintendent, the engineer and possibly one or two others under him. Is there scope in that family tree for getting the architect and the engineer together on a level in that particular group and then perhaps doing the same sort of thing with all the various legal, financial, operating, traffic and engineering requirements? It seems to me your family tree is going to break down if you try to get too many people on a level with each other. There may be a good argument for the present separation of the two professions, but if you apply that to every other division and sub-division and sub-sub-division of every profession in the railways you will get a system so terrifically complicated that you have to start grouping all over again.

De Syllas : When speaking of the architect we have particularly been stressing his qualifications as a planner, and in the case of the engineer, his qualifications as a technical expert on specific facts. Those are the two people who, more than any, must be at the head of their particular sections. I shouldn't have thought that there was any question of further division of the organization in such a thing as a transport authority, and that your fear that putting them on the same level would be a precedent for further departmental specialists to demand greater authority was not justified.

Hounsfield : You might take the view that the estate lawyer is quite separate from the transport lawyer. Are you going to have two separate lawyers in your family tree? When you split one into two you may easily be splitting twenty into forty at the same time.

Campbell : I am not sure. I think you have got to draw a distinction between policy-making levels and operational levels. Take the Coal Board, for example. The Board is made up of the heads of a series of sections or departments—marketing, welfare, production, legal, manpower, and so forth. Those are definitely policy-making entities, and their heads are policy-making bodies. Now, it seems to me that the architect is required by every one of those sections. He is required by the marketing people for offices, yards, and so forth; he is required by the medical side for clinics and ambulance centres; he is required by production for colliery layout; by welfare and manpower for rehabilitation, and so forth. In the architect's work you have, in fact, a common service; and to some extent the engineer is a common service. Both architects and engineers, though they are not policy-making bodies, are services common to the whole board. Therefore it is a fatal mistake to attach either of them to one section. I think an equally fatal mistake would be to attach either of them to the other. I do not think you need the architect when you are laying down policy, but you need the architect directly you want to put into operation any of the decisions which the Board takes.

Chairman : As I see it, the danger is that in some of these new organizations —we will not necessarily talk of the railways or the coal industry, there may be many others—there is a tendency to put the engineer as the chief man over all building of any kind. It has been the same for many years in the municipalities, where the Borough Engineer has an architect as part of his department instead of his being architect to the Council. The Borough Engineer instructs the architect. Isn't that what you have to avoid?

De Syllas : As you say, it has happened for years in the municipal world, but it is worse when it happens in the nationalized industries. In order to have the sort of structure that can be made to work as a national organization from the point of view of Treasury finance, they have had to lay down an immense hierarchy, a rigid system to which the whole thing must adhere irrespective of operational expediency. We are passing through the moment now when this hierarchy is being established for good or evil, and what we are worried about is that it is being established without the people who have to operate it being given any say about the levels of responsibility that are really required.

Campbell : You have hit the nail on the head. These bodies are obsessed with a necessity of being business-like and definite, and they are being staffed at a high level very largely with people who were in the industry before nationalization; not with civil servants who, whatever their faults, have learned over a long period the value of architectural services. But some, not all, of these industrialists tend to have a feeling that anything which is not immediately expressible in financial and other practical terms just isn't necessary. The use of the site is to a very large extent an architect's problem. And it is at this very point that the difficulties arise. That is where the planner is needed.

De Syllas : Is not one trouble that modern development has forced us to specialize? An engineer who deals specifically with, say, track engineering takes so microscopic a view. Yet track engineering plays an important part in town planning, a subject which the average railway engineer, concerned with the laying and design of tracks, hardly recognizes. I think a point that we ought to stress is that the architect or the planner is, above all, capable of looking at all these things without any specialized knowledge of the engineering technique involved, but as a planner. Particularly in the railways, where there are so many highly specialized engineers, you want one single person whom you can call an architect or planner, who can pull these people together at a high level.

Yorke : The architect thinks as a planner, and circulation is surely the starting point of planning in the sort of jobs we are discussing.

Campbell : That is certainly so with modern industry. We have seen how the moving belt and mass production have made circulation the core of the industrial problem. That is where the architect comes right into the middle of it. It is the same with the colliery, and it is obviously the same in transport; also in the school, hospital, or shop. It is quite a modern development, but it is the thing which brings the architect, as planner, right into the picture.

Chairman : As far as I can see, on all the new Boards set up to control various industries—the Coal Board, the Transport Board, the Electricity Board, and so on—you have all sorts of representations: engineers who have been used to running railways and people who have been used to running electricity, but there is no suggestion of an architect on the Board. Now, would it help the problem if the architectural side was represented on each of these Boards?

Campbell : I rather doubt it myself.

Chairman : Why? All these new Boards and organizations must eventually—after all, some of them already do —control a lot of building. Therefore they should have someone on the Board who knows what building means to make certain that the full qualifications of the profession are brought into play. You have the engineer on the Board; why not have the architect?

Campbell : If the engineer is there I agree there may be some argument for having the architect.

De Syllas : Not only are buildings of every sort required, but these buildings

are going to affect the scenery and the surroundings of the whole country.

Yorke : If there is no architect on these Boards, that is because people still have the idea that the architect is only a chap you call in afterwards.

Chairman : My contention is that if they are going to nationalize these things, then the nation is entitled to the best of everything. A private individual says, " I will have an architect because I think an architect is worth having "; it should follow naturally that a nation should have an architect too.

Campbell : But you know you can push that too far. I think that we should lose—as a profession—by claiming too much. I think we should stand to lose even the possibility of getting what we've a right to have. Quite frankly, the discussions of these Boards are simply on broad policy. They do not get down to concrete details or details of any kind normally. They only discuss broad policy, and it seems to me that the architect and the engineer come in at the next stage, the transference of broad terms of policy into concrete action for each section of the enterprise. I feel that architects in the past have fallen between claiming too much and claiming too little. Too often they acquiesce to the idea that they are simply clothiers of structures, dressers of buildings; on the other side, they claim a sort of almost mystic right to govern and run everything—technologists who want to take command. It seems to me that what is badly required there is an architectural service at high level available to all sections but independent of any one section.

Yorke : Isn't it possible for the architects' and engineers' departments to be two separate entities; and for the clients to come to the engineers' department for certain specified jobs and to the architects' for others, and let them call on one another for the technical advice that they want?

De Syllas : You are asking the client to act as co-ordinator, which I do not think can be right.

Yorke : I did not mean that exactly. The client can state who shall be the co-ordinator on the particular job. He may say, "This is a railway station, and you architects are the co-ordinators on this job." He poses the problem to the architect, who then calls on the engineer for his advice. But, in the case of a bridge, the client may go to the engineer and say, " This is your job," and the engineer will call in the architect. You should not be relying upon the client to see that the architect and the engineer get one another's advice at the right time.

Hounsfield : The essence of nationalization—or at least one of the main objects—is to set up a more efficient overall administration. Transport has been nationalized. It is not just the railways; it is transport as a whole, and we have got to provide an overall transport network which is the best for everyone concerned—freight and passenger, waterways, coastwise shipping, roads, rail in all its forms, and air. Of course, the traffic and operating problems are enormous, but it seems to me that the architectural problems are equally great and, because of the scale of the opportunities, the possibilities of making a mistake are equally great. Many of the mistakes made in the past were due to a chronic lack of co-ordination, which is one of the things which nationalization seeks to remove. In transport you have an awful lack of co-ordination in certain areas where a multiplicity of disjointed services are all starving each other of traffic, running at a loss to themselves and providing poor facilities for the public. We require stations of all types to serve a number of requirements, and they must often serve more than one form of transport.

Also, a " monumental approach " to a station may be an admission of failure to provide the best facilities for the passenger; such an approach often means nothing more than a long walk in the rain. In these circumstances, the passenger, whatever admiration he may have for architecture, loses his sense of architecture when he has got to consider where he has to go to have his passport examined, what currency restrictions there are, what time the train leaves, what time the aircraft arrives, where he is going to meet his friends, where he can get something to eat. There are dozens of things which all count and which must all be co-ordinated.

Campbell : That is the question of circulation again, which is the essence of architecture in industry. And to illustrate the need for co-ordination you have only to look at the coal industry. Previously there was no co-ordination, and therefore no control of the development of individual undertakings. That was one reason why the industry was taken over by the State. In coal mine after coal mine you find that any kind of rehabilitation or reconstruction to meet the needs of increased output is made ten times more difficult, if not entirely impossible, by the completely haphazard development of the past. Quite literally, when a new building has been wanted, the colliery manager has walked out to the nearest vacant space, stuck out his heel in the ground and said, " Build it here."

Yorke : With industrialists it is often the same. You are called in to design a factory extension. You complete the job. Then, later on, the Board step in and tell their works department to build a small shop, or a sub-station, or something, and so when, later still, further extensions are required, you have to pull their building down before you can put your own in the right place. If it is like this with relatively few interests concerned it is clear that co-ordination is essential to avoid waste in work on a national scale.

De Syllas : We are making a criticism of what has happened without realizing quite clearly that the people who have nominated the new Boards tend to be the people already connected with the undertaking, so that the fundamental faults that the Board are making are bound to be the same faults the undertaking has always suffered from. If specialist mining engineers concerned largely with underground problems of mining continue to be the dominating technicians and planners of the mining industry, nothing will change. What we want is far-sighted men, such as they had on TVA. I do not even know whether these men were technicians in any particular way, but we need men of this calibre, capable of co-ordinating an enormous programme. The need has only been created in modern times. We must have the sort of man on a policy-making Board who views the planning and co-ordinating problem at a very much higher and broader level than was considered necessary in these services when they were under private enterprise.

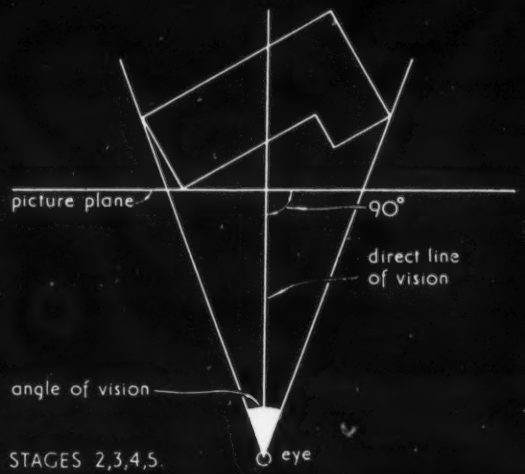
Campbell : That is very true indeed, because the architect, above everything, needs a competent and clear statement of the problems he has got to solve.

Hounsfield : The architect must come in both on day-to-day and long-term issues. I was recently at a meeting of the Institute of Transport discussing the new set-up when the question arose, " Who is doing the thinking? "—and nobody could say. All the technical people are tied up with their own immediate problems. And the Board is concerned with pressing problems like the continuation of incentives to efficiency, the conflicting requirements of competition and co-ordination, and others completely removed from the technical sphere. It was suggested at this meeting that, as the Board is so pressed with these immediate problems, there should by some separate authority to do the thinking for long-term work, and that seems to me where the architect might come in.

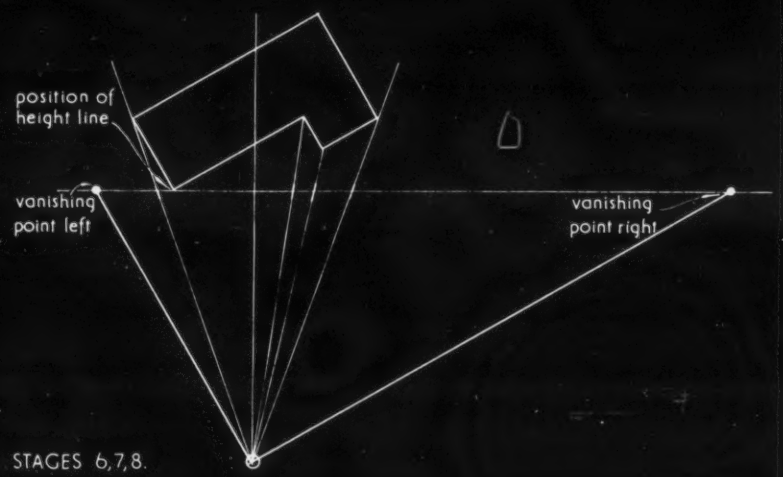
Chairman : You can take the case of Frank Pick, who ran London Transport. He had a lot of advance thinking to do, and he was concerned all the time both with future developments and with immediate problems. He was broad enough in his view to say, " I know nothing about architecture, but I realize that, and I will appoint someone to look after this side." He was always advised by a competent person. I cannot see at all even now, in spite of your pushing the architect off his

1 draw plan and two relevant elevations
2 select eye position
3 find angle of vision
4 draw direct line of vision
5 select picture plane position
6 draw lines from eye to plan to cut picture plane
7 find vanishing points
8 find height line
9 draw eye level line
10 project vanishing points to eye level line
11 draw ground line
12 set up height line
13 project verticals from points found on picture plane
14 draw lines in perspective from vanishing points through height line

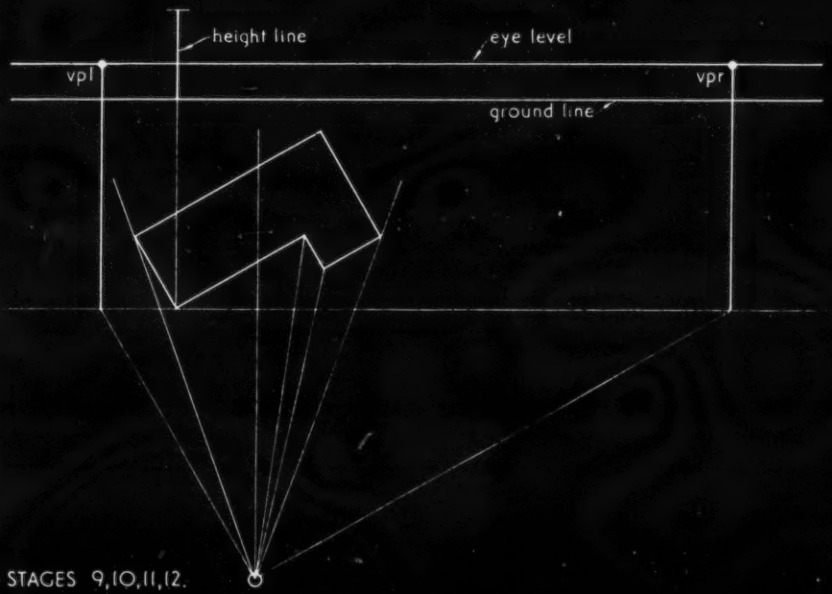
DESCRIPTION OF STAGES.



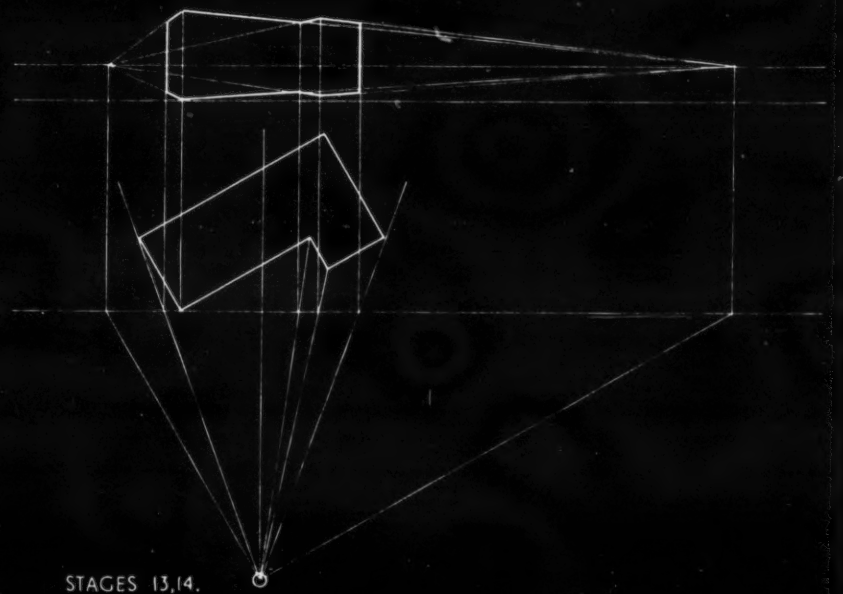
STAGES 2,3,4,5.



STAGES 6,7,8.



STAGES 9,10,11,12.



STAGES 13,14.

STAGES IN THE SETTING UP OF A PERSPECTIVE. Compiled by Leslie A Lee, L.I.O.B. and H.N.Hoskings, A.R.I.B.A. for Eagle Pencil Company - Chemi-Sealed Turquoise pencils.

Architects' Journal 8.7.48
DRAUGHTSMANSHIP PERSPECTIVE
The Architects' Journal Library of Information Sheets 81. Editor: Cotterell Butler, A.R.I.B.A.
1.B26
1.B26

1.B26 STAGES IN THE SETTING-UP OF A PERSPECTIVE

This Sheet, one of the series on draughtsmanship, deals with the theory of perspective and describes the stages in the setting up of a simple perspective view.

Stages

1. The plan and elevations of the two faces of the building to be seen in the perspective view are drawn to a suitable scale.

2. The position of the eye in relation to the plan is selected. See Sheet 1.B27.

3. Lines are drawn from the eye to the extremities of the plan, giving the horizontal angle of vision.

4. The angle of vision is bisected giving the direct line of vision.

5. The picture plane is drawn in the required position, as a normal to the direct line of vision. See Sheet 1.B28.

6. Lines are drawn from the eye through all the relevant points on the plan to cut the picture plane.

7. The positions of the vanishing points are obtained by drawing lines from the eye parallel to the sides of the plan to cut the picture plane.

8. The position of the height line is obtained—if the building is not cut by, or is in contact with the picture plane—by producing a side of the plan to cut the picture plane. See Sheet 1.B28.

9. The eye level or horizon line is drawn parallel to the picture plane. This may be placed above or below the picture plane line on plan, depending on the space available on the drawing. The diagrams on this Sheet and Sheets 1.B27 and 1.B28 show the eye level line above the picture plane, and the example of a typical exterior on Sheet 1.B30 has the eye level line drawn below the picture plane.

10. The positions for the vanishing points are found by projecting vertically to the eye line from the points found on the picture plane, giving the two vanishing points vpl and vpr from which the setting up of the perspective view will be made.

11. The ground line is drawn below or above the eye level line depending on the required view. See Sheet 1.B29.

12. The height line is projected vertically from the position found on the picture plane. Its base is in contact with the ground line, and from this point the heights of the building and its elements, taken from the elevations, are marked off.

13. The points on the picture plane obtained from the plan elements are projected vertically across the eye level line.

14. Lines are drawn from the vanishing points through the height line to cut the vertical lines of the building.

Final Drawing

After a rough drawing has been made to ensure a satisfactory perspective view the final drawing may be made on a separate sheet of paper. The rough setting-up sheet may be folded or cut along the line of the picture plane on the plan and then set below the sheet on which the finished drawing is to be made. The only drawing required on this sheet is from stage 9 onwards, as at stage 8 the positions for the vanishing points, height line and all the necessary points denoting breaks, openings, etc. in the building will have been marked along the lines of the picture plane and may be projected from it.

This Series of sheets covers geometrical drawing, orthographic, isometric and axonometric projections, perspective, rendering, lettering and draughtsmanship generally.

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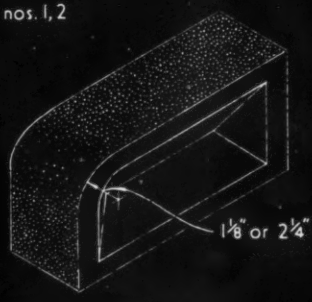
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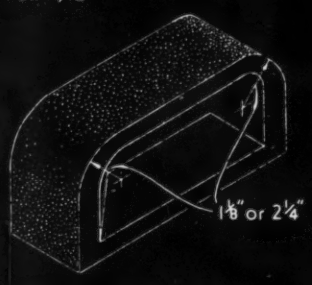
The Architects' Journal Library of Information Sheets 82. Editor: Cotterell Butler A.R.I.B.A.

nos. 1, 2



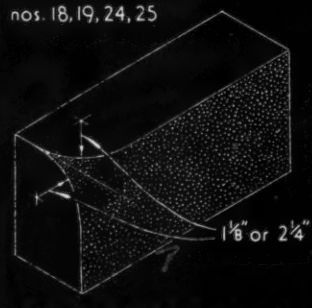
single bullnose

nos. 11, 12



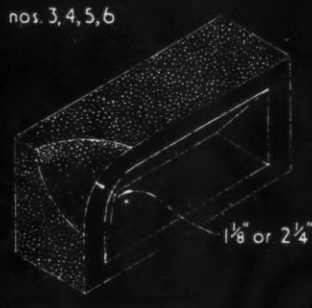
double bullnose

nos. 18, 19, 24, 25



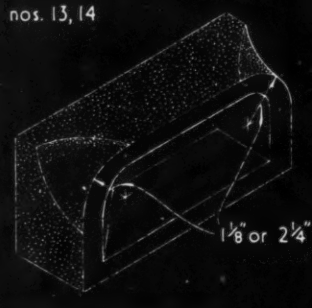
bullnose internal return on flat right or left hand

nos. 3, 4, 5, 6



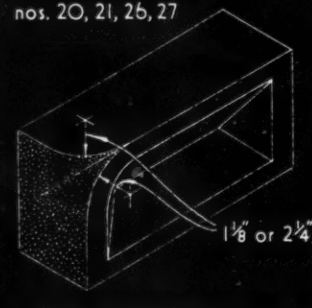
single bullnose stop right or left hand

nos. 13, 14



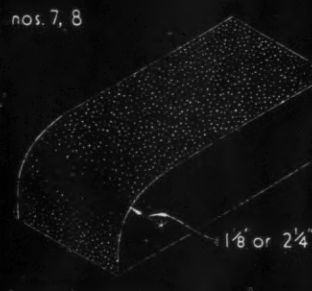
double bullnose stop

nos. 20, 21, 26, 27



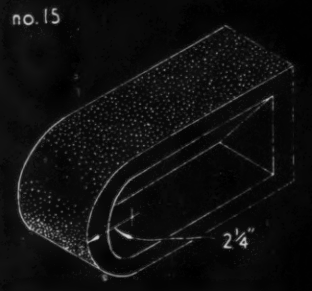
bullnose internal return on edge right or left hand

nos. 7, 8



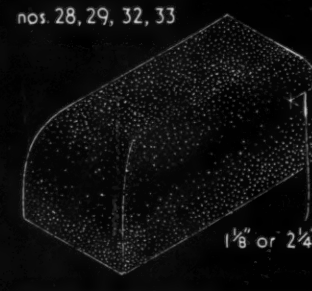
bullnose header

no. 15



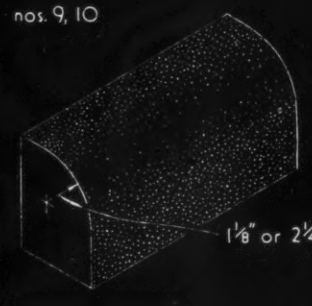
bullnose on end (cownose)

nos. 28, 29, 32, 33



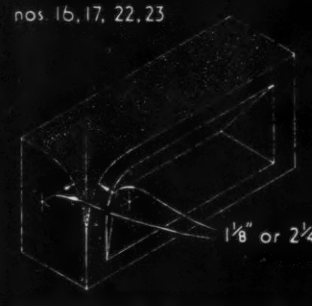
bullnose external return on flat right or left hand

nos. 9, 10



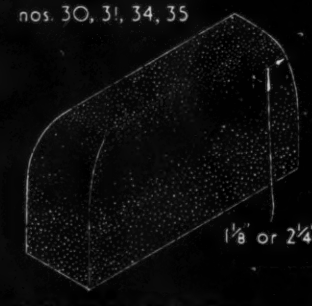
bullnose stretcher

nos. 16, 17, 22, 23



bullnose internal return on end right or left hand

nos. 30, 31, 34, 35



bullnose external return on edge right or left hand

PHORPRES BRICKS: STANDARD SPECIALS: 1. BULLNOSES. Manufacturer: London Brick Company Limited.

13.C10 · PHORPRES · BRICKS : STANDARD SPECIALS : 1. BULLNOSES

This Sheet is one of a series dealing with Phorpres bricks and describes bullnose standard specials. Sheet 13.C11 illustrates Phorpres half-round headers and stretchers, squint and plinth standard specials, and Sheet 13.C12 illustrates Phorpres miscellaneous standard specials, *e.g.*, cant, culvert, birdsmouth, etc.

Schedule of Bullnose Standard Specials

The following table gives the makers' number and description of bullnose standard specials. The quotation of the number is sufficient indication of the type required.

Makers' Number	*Description*	*Radius*
1	Single bullnose	1⅛ in.
2	,, ,, ...	2¼ ,,
3	,, ,, stop right hand ..	1⅛ ,,
4	,, ,, ,, left hand ..	1⅛ ,,
5	,, ,, ,, left hand ..	2¼ ,,
6	,, ,, ,, right hand ..	2¼ ,,
7	Bullnose header	1⅛ ,,
8	,, ,, ...	2¼ ,,
9	,, stretcher	1⅛ ,,
10	,, ,, ...	2¼ ,,
11	Double bullnose	1⅛ ,,
12	,, ,, ...	2¼ ,,
13	,, ,, stop	1⅛ ,,
14	,, ,, ,, ...	2¼ ,,
15	Bullnose on end (cownose)	2¼ ,,
16	,, internal return on end right hand	2¼ ,,
17	,, ,, return on end left hand	2¼ ,,
18	,, ,, return on flat right hand	2¼ ,,
19	,, ,, return on flat left hand	2¼ ,,
20	,, ,, return on edge right hand	2¼ ,,
21	,, ,, return on edge left hand	2¼ ,,
22	,, ,, return on end right hand	1⅛ ,,
23	Bullnose internal return on end left hand	1⅛ in
24	,, ,, return on flat right hand	1⅛ ,,
25	,, ,, return on flat left hand	1⅛ ,,
26	,, ,, return on edge right hand	1⅛ ,,
27	,, ,, return on edge left hand	1⅛ ,,
28	,, external return on flat right hand	2¼ ,,
29	,, ,, return on flat left hand	2¼ ,,
30	,, ,, return on edge right hand	2¼ ,,
31	,, ,, return on edge left hand	2¼ ,,
32	,, ,, return on flat right hand	1⅛ ,,
33	,, ,, return on flat left hand	1⅛ ,,
34	,, ,, return on edge right hand	1⅛ ,,
35	,, ,, return on edge left hand	1⅛ ,,

Sandfaced and Rusticated Finishes

All faces of standard specials required to be exposed are available sandfaced or rusticated. In those faces visible in the illustrations this is indicated by stippling.

This Series of Sheets on bricks and brickwork covers general data on, and applications of, common, facing, cellular and keyed bricks, hollow partition and floor blocks and rug face building blocks.

Compiled from information supplied by :

London Brick Co. Ltd.

Address : Africa House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2.
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post on the Board, why there should not be someone on the Boards competent to advise in this way.

Campbell : I agree somebody should be there. Somebody has got to decide major points of policy. In my view it would be dangerous for the architect to claim any say at this stage. The Board is the body that decides the first stage: the architect comes in at the second stage. The important thing is his independence—the independence of the architect to advise as a professional man at the appropriate stage.

EDITOR'S POSTSCRIPT

The importance of this topic emerges clearly from the discussion. Now, when the organizational structure of the newly nationalized industries is being established, is the moment to make sure the architect is included in the official hierarchy with a status that allows his services to be properly made use of. This means that the people who plan the official hierarchy must be aware just what the architect does and at what stage he can best do it. The danger is that the same thing that happened in municipal government may happen again and the architect be made subservient to the engineer. This not only encourages a false conception of architecture as the mere embellishment of structure, but ignores the architect's rôle of planner. Planning considerations must be studied before the engineers' technical programme can be set. Nevertheless, Mr. Campbell's warning that architects will only do themselves harm by claiming too much is timely. It is not architects' fault that, failing anyone else qualified to relate needs to means on a broad basis, they have recently felt obliged to take on themselves many tasks that might be considered to be outside the strictly architectural field. In changing times they have had to help set their own programmes as well as working at the technical solutions. But clearly they are not the only planners and they must be prepared to take their proper specialized place in a planning team. Since the nationalized services—especially the transport services—are now working out their new operating methods, it would be interesting to hear from architects working within them how they find their status and freedom to design are being affected.



The Architects' Journal

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NOTES & TOPICS

MR. SPRAGG'S REPLY

I am delighted to learn from Mr. Spragg's letter on page 37 that there have been " no underground eruptions in Portland Place "—members, of course, do not always erupt on the premises. As to whether " no fundamental issues have been involved"—this remains a matter of opinion. Let me say at once I am not arguing about the relative abilities of Mr. Carter and Mr. Palmes (to whom we owe an apology for mis-spelling his name last week), but about (*a*) the Council's opinion of the Library's value (*i.e.*, £750 per annum offered and non-library administrative duties demanded, as opposed to the views of many members on this point), and (*b*) about the Council's treatment of the Committee system.

*

At the risk of being a bore, may I repeat that the rejection by the Council of a Committee's unanimous recommendation when the Councillors were not put in *complete* possession of the facts is not only discourteous to the Committee, but calls into question the whole Committee system. And if Mr. Spragg will now take the trouble to ask members of the Library Committee what they feel about the matter, he will find, I suspect, considerable resentment, which threatened to lead at one time to their resigning *en bloc*. And now with a final cry " No offence to Mr. Palmes " but a considerable amount to the RIBA Executive, let's forget the subject and hope it won't happen again.

ALL CHANGE AT SOUTH KEN.

" Royal School of Needlework"—said one of David Langdon's little men, leaping into a taxi—" and drive like Hell! " We giggle, of course, but some of our amusement, I think, comes from the fact that, to many of us, the Royal instructional centres of South Kensington are all, for some reason, a little ridiculous. The combination of place, of 1851 and Sir Henry Cole, and above all of the architecture, is somehow faintly funny. So far as one institution is concerned at least, this will be so no longer, for since his recent appointment as Principal of the Royal College of Art, Mr. Robin Darwin has been reorganizing and restaffing his department with all the genial brutality of a Diaghilev—and with an equally unerring eye for talent.

*

Since its foundation the Royal College has been ruled by many distinguished men—among them W. R. Lethaby—and has trained thousands of able designers. But for many years it has been little more than the most important station on the Inner Circle of Student - into - Teacher - into - Student. The William Morris tradition—that every student should be trained to handle with equal assurance the loom, the palette, the potter's wheel, and the engraver's tool—has inevitably tended to produce men more useful to Art School staffs than to industry. Of course there have been exceptions: Ravilious was a successful designer of china and furniture as well as an accomplished painter. The package designs and wallpapers of Bawden are as well known as his drawings. Both these men—and many of their colleagues—owed much to the energy and inspiration of Paul Nash, who joined the RCA staff after the last war. But broadly speaking industry has gained little from the College, and one of the main reasons why Gloag's Technician is Missing is that there is as yet no place where he can be properly trained. Upon this one point at least all participants in the Art-in-Industry argument are fully agreed.

*

Mr. Darwin, whose work at the CID included a study of the industrial designer's education, aims to restore the Royal College to its original purpose, and to reconstitute it not as a restyled pedagogic treadmill, but as a live centre

of research and experiment—to make it, in other words, a university. To help him in the experiment he has corralled with his lariat of determination and charm, a splendid collection of assistants. Here are some of the names: Engineering and Furniture—R. D. Russell assisted by David Pye; Silver, Metal Engraving and Jewellery—Robert Goodden assisted by Leslie Durbin; Textiles—Allan Walton, with Miss Leischner looking after the weaving side; Design for Publicity—Richard Guyatt, assisted by Edward Bawden, John Nash (both old members of the staff) and A. Games; Painting—Moynihan, Buhler and Ruskin Spear; Sculpture—Dobson and Skeaping; Pottery and Glass—R. W. Baker, a teacher and designer of great experience from Stoke-on-Trent; Fashion, ex-*Vogue* Editress Madge Garland. Architecture remains in the hands of Basil Ward.

*

Here indeed are "Men and Women of Stuff"—as the Calvert whiskey photographer calls his distinguished models. And in case you think they have all discarded the T square for the mortar board, may I remind you that under the new scheme—details of which will be announced, I believe, next week by Sir Stafford Cripps—members of the staff are being encouraged to continue private practice on the premises. Thus students will have the opportunity of seeing how actual jobs proceed from first sketches to final product.

*

No doubt there will be difficulties. There may be problems of copyright, and a first-rate designer does not necessarily become a first-rate teacher simply by putting Professor in front of his name and learning how to draw on a blackboard. Still, the prospect is most encouraging and we wish it well. And if you want to be a student you'd better jump into a taxi and drive like hell or there may not be room next September.

AIROH HOUSE COSTS

I've already suggested that, whether the Airoh house lasts for its intended ten years, or the hundred which some of its sponsors claim for it, £1,610 (the White Paper figure) is still a lot to pay for not very many square feet of accommodation. Now it appears that the real cost is higher still, for "development, jigs and tools, plant and equipment and adapting premises for use by the manufacturers," account for another £3,489,000, which works out at a further £64 a house.

*

Why should the announcement have slipped out with no shouts from the dailies? I suspect because it was a written answer by Mr. Key, and nobody noticed it unless (as I did) they happened to see "HOUSE" in capitals on the last page but one of the appropriate *Hansard* (No. 129). While it is quite true, as Mr. Key said, that the plant, premises and jigs are "assets which remain Government property" they still remain legitimate overheads which should for honesty's sake have been included in the original White Paper figures. Or were they? If so they are pretty well disguised.

OWLS WELL (AND UNWELL)

One of the tragedies of government of the people for the people by the people is the difficulty one half of the people has in making itself understood by the other half. Despite the warnings of Sir Ernest Gowers, the facetiæ of the government ad-men—oh, that repellent Mr. Jimp!—and the intolerably avuncular style adopted by Cabinet Ministers when announcing (under pressure) some long overdue concession, relations remain fogged and chilly. It was a plausible idea (product, doubtless, of many smoke-filled conference rooms) to illustrate the new explanatory handbook on National Health Insurance by disguising members of the public as birds—thrifty, pinheaded, greedy and suspicious—but was it such a good idea to choose the owl as the bird type in question?

*

"The owl," says the dictionary, "a nocturnal bird of prey, is well known for its doleful hoot, small face, sharp beak and large eyes directed forward." A reasonably accurate if tactless description of the British face. "Also," continues the unkind dictionary, "a synonym for the Lump fish." Worse still, wasn't it the owl in James Thurber's modern fable who, when appointed as Wise Man by the assembled birds, was so bemused by his position that he was knocked to pieces by a passing truck, thus becoming eligible (see page 26) for Death Benefit—or rather not becoming eligible (see page 27) "no grants are payable for deaths before July 5th, 1949." And finally, what bird is it that people are always alleged to be as drunk as?

*

No, Mr. Griffiths, your pamphlet is still not easy to understand—even by those who don't care a doleful hoot for its provisions; and in the small face the large eyes (directed forward) remain puzzled and unresponsive.



Astragal's picture this week shows Edward Fryer, Secretary of the Automobile Association, who died recently. It was not generally known that he was at one time an architect. He momentarily re-entered the architectural world to great effect just before the war when the LPTB was proposing to make Bedford Square into a turning-point for trolley-buses. He joined the committee of protest organised by F. R. Yerbury (of the other AA) which succeeded in defeating the proposal.

OLYMPIC ARCHITECTURE

The Art and Architecture competitions have the distinction of being first with the winners' names among all the events of the Fourteenth Olympic Games. JOURNAL readers were given last week a preview of some of the entries in the architecture and town-planning sections of the Sport in Art Competition. The jury have since done their work and Major Longden, the Director of Arts, has now announced their awards. The winning designs, I believe, are published elsewhere in this issue. All the designs will be on show at the Victoria and Albert Museum from Thursday of next week.



San Diego front-door with un-American brass knocker salvaged from a bombed house in Manchester—see Astragal's note below.

It cannot have been easy for the jury (Britain's Sir Percy Thomas, Prof. Holford and Robert Matthew, Holland's Jan Wils and America's Howard Crane) to decide on the relative merits of, say, an Austrian winter-sports centre, a North of England municipal athletic stadium and a Finnish design for a country club. And as a result of there being no real basis for comparison, the quality of the model submitted has clearly influenced the awards considerably. The winning models are certainly magnificent pieces of craftsmanship and a visit to the V and A is recommended for this alone. The architectural standard is very varied. The Scandinavian countries as usual carry off most of the honours, with Jugoslavia and Austria well in the picture. I am afraid English-speaking nations were relatively nowhere, though Patrick Horsbrugh, an AA Student, is to be congratulated on getting a mention for his design for a Yacht Club at Bosham.

IN THE LAND OF " PLEASE RING "

OPPORTUNITY

In California, if Mr. James Cain is to be believed, the postman always rings twice. But he never knocks because there are no knockers. So says Mr. T. G. Scott, of Manchester, who sends us a photograph of his cousin's San Diego front door, adorned with an early nineteenth century brass knocker. This was rescued from the demolished family home in Manchester, and is apparently an object of perpetual interest among neighbours, to whose ears the sweet summons of the electronic Welkum-Chyme are more familiar than the imperious tattoo of British brass.

ST. MICHAEL AND ALL ANGELOS

Any more competitors for the title of " Mr. Michael Angelo of the 20th century "? Henry Moore has been put up by the *Spectator*. Frank Lloyd Wright is the candidate sponsored by Henry Russell-Hitchcock. Le Corbusier is presumably a self-starter. No prizes offered, and we can't even promise to introduce the winner to Miss Spirits and Gum Turpentine for 1949.

ASTRAGAL

LETTERS

C. D. Spragg

John Nicol, A.R.I.B.A.

J. H. Gifford

RIBA Librarianship

SIR,—Had ASTRAGAL taken the trouble to get in touch with me before writing his paragraphs in your issue of June 24 on " A Question for Portland Place," he would have avoided that pitfall so dangerous to journalists, of building up a case on inaccurate information.

There has been no " underground eruption at Portland Place," no " fundamental issues " have been involved in the appointment of the new Librarian, and there has been no " suppression of recommendations."

The Council was asked to consider Mr. Carter's offer to return to his old office as Librarian on his own terms—not those of the advertisement. It was after very careful consideration of the views of the Library Committee that the Council—with only two dissentients—resolved to offer the appointment to Mr. Palmes, whose difficult task will not be made any easier by criticism founded on inaccuracies.

C. D. SPRAGG,
Secretary, RIBA.

[*Astragal comments on this letter in his column this week.*—ED., *A.J.*]

Dreary Housing Schemes

SIR,—At a time when the Ministry of Health appears to be reviewing housing policy I think that it is appropriate to mention various points which I feel should be kept clearly in mind.

I have had considerable experience during the past few years of the housing development in various parts of the country which is being carried out under the personal direction of the local housing authorities and the impersonal control of the Ministry of Health. While I accept the fact that this controlled development is preferable to what the unrestricted speculative builder would have given us, the results are still disappointing, uninspiring and regrettable. It is a sad but unquestionable fact that present-day estate development compares very unfavourably æsthetically with that of the 18th or early 19th century. I have not come across one recently built scheme which has the continued interest, beauty and variety of, for example, the average Yorkshire village. I have, at the moment, the opportunity of appreciating the colour and individual charm which are common to most of the villages in the North Riding. Why, with all the technical information and experience available, and the best of intentions, are we failing so miserably to create something which will give pleasure and inspiration to our children; something which will live when we are long forgotten? One of the reasons is that the Ministry of Health and the local authorities are primarily concerned with keeping down housing subsidies on the one hand and rent and rates on the other. They are allowing the short term view and expediency to dictate their policy.

So we find housing estates all over the country covered with standard five-person houses, in most cases semi-detached in rows, the only difference being that the south aspect type differs from the north aspect. The materials used, no matter in what part of the country it may be, are practically identical. No provision has been made, in most cases, for the larger house for the big family, the smaller house or flat for the childless couple, for the old or single, for the professional man who may require varying accommodation, for garages, small local shops or offices. There are even examples of architectural offices, which are churning out streets and streets of houses on what can only be called the sausage-machine system ,the identical plans and elevations being repeated in contract after contract. No matter what imagination, technical skill and experience went into the first designs, the results of endless repetition, without fresh inspiration, can only be deplored.

The Ministry of Health must encourage local authorities, and through them their architects, to rise above a policy of bread-and-butter expediency. If the Minister is not yet prepared to allow authorities to build houses for all sizes of family and needs, he should ensure, by removing from the shoulders of the local authority any financial disadvantage which might follow, that sites are reserved for all the various purposes which are essential to a self-contained and satisfying life in the communities of the future.

Northallerton. JOHN NICOL

Chromium Plate

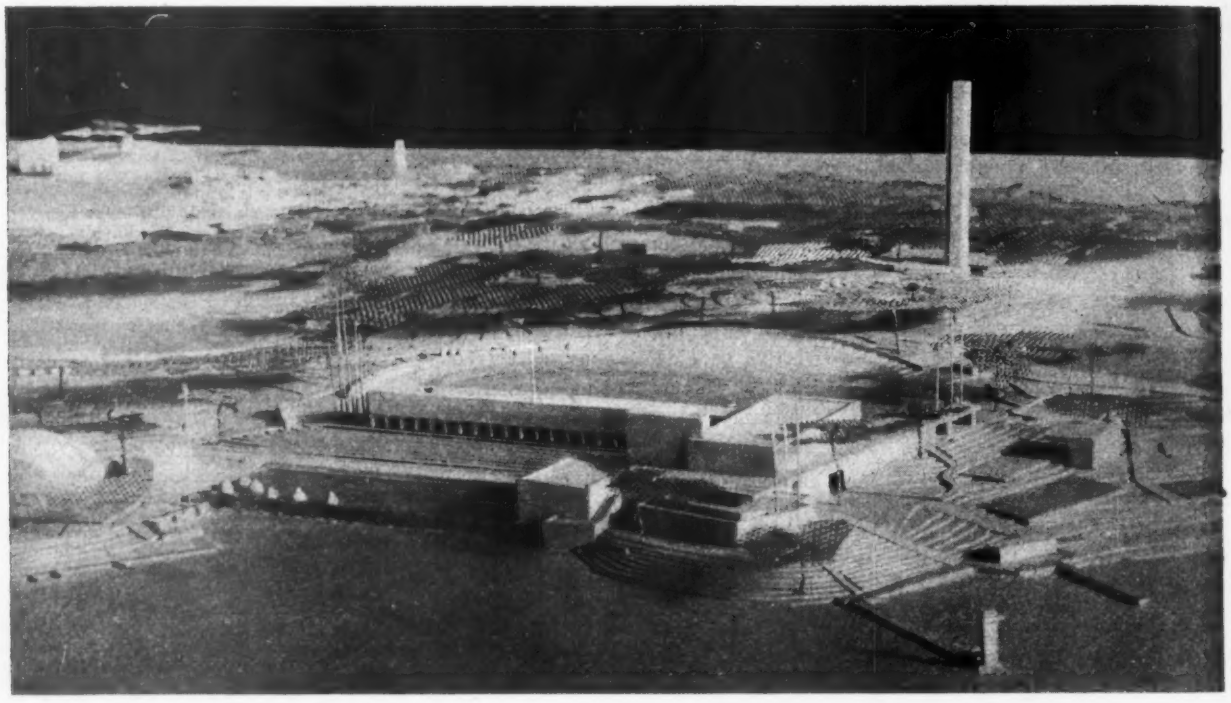
SIR,—May I correct a common error as exemplified in a recent article on sanitary equipment in which the author refers to an anti-siphonage trap being " luxuriously chromium plated." I would point out that this chromium plate would have been of a thickness of .00002 in. or less, and would have been deposited merely to provide resistance to tarnishing of the nickel plate underneath.

It is the electro-plated nickel undercoat which is luxurious or otherwise, its average thickness varying from .0004 in. for ordinary indoor conditions to .001 in. for severe outdoor conditions or extra hard wear. (BSS 1224:1945).

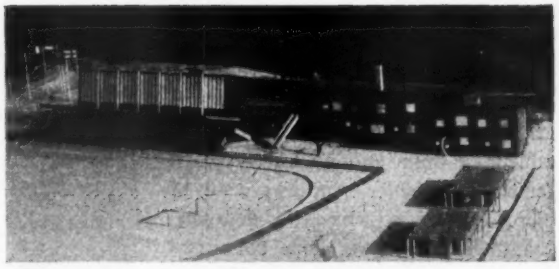
It is commercially impracticable to plate with chromium alone to prevent corrosion of the basic metal and to give an attractive finish, these being the two main functions of electro-plating of articles of the type referred to.

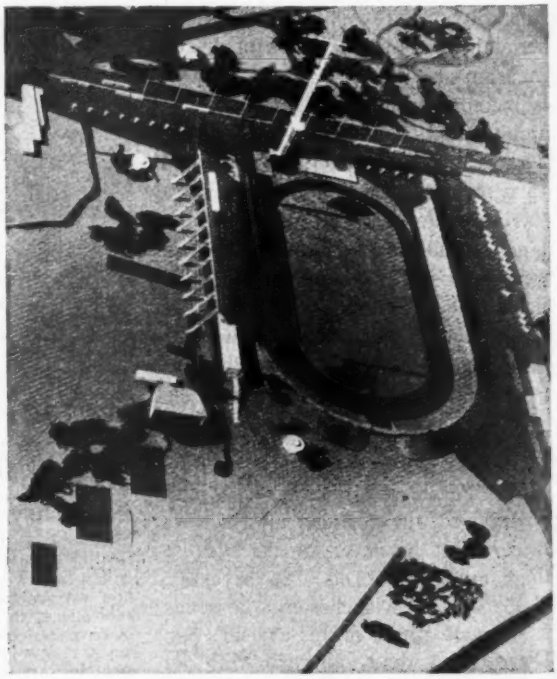
Weybridge J. H. GIFFORD

OLYMPIC GAMES COMPETITION



Last week the JOURNAL *published a preview of a selection of the models in the architecture and planning sections of the Olympic Games. Entries submitted will be exhibited at the Victoria and Albert Museum, London, between July 15 and August 14. The winning designs have now been announced. The first prize in the planning section has been awarded to Yrjö Lindegren for his Athletics Centre at Warkaus, Finland [top]. The first prize in the building section is the subject of this week's frontispiece. Vladimir Turina and Franjo Neidhardt received mention for their Stadium at Zagreb, Croatia [below]. The Civic and Sporting Hall at Rydboholm, Sweden [centre] by Örjan Lüning received a mention. The Jury for these sections of the competition consisted of Sir Percy Thomas [chairman], Mr. Robert Matthew, Professor W. G. Holford, M. Jan Wils [Holland], and Mr. C. Howard Crane [U.S.A.].*





LIST OF AWARDS

TOWN PLANNING. 1st Prize—[*Silver-gilt medal with diploma*]. *The Centre of Athletics in Warkaus, Finland, by Yrjö Lindegren, Finland.*

2nd Prize—[*Silver medal with diploma*]. *Swiss Federal Sports and Gymnastics Training Centre by Werner Schindler and Dr. Edy Knupfer, Switzerland.**

3rd Prize—[*Bronze medal with diploma*]. *The Athletic Centre in Kemi, Finland, by Ilmari Niemeläinen, Finland.**

Honourable Mention—[*Diploma*]. *Centre Social de la Jeunesse et des Sports de la Commune de Levallois by J. Neel and E. Vago, France.*

ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN. 1st Prize—[*Silver-gilt medal with diploma*]. *Ski-run at Kobenzl by Adolf Hoch, Austria.*

2nd Prize—[*Silver medal with diploma*]. *Watersports Centre in Carinthia by Alfred L. Rinesch, Austria.**

3rd Prize—[*Bronze medal with diploma*]. *Baths and Sporting Hall for Gothenburg by Nils Olsson, Sweden.**

Honourable mention—[*Diploma*]. *Stadium for the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, by Marani and Morris, Canada.*

Gymnasium of Sokols, Prague, by Frantisek Marek, Czechoslovakia.

*Sailing Club by P. B. Horsbrugh, Great Britain.**

Civic and Sporting Hall for Rydboholm by Örjan Lüning, Sweden.

Stadium for Zagreb by Vladimir Turina and Franjo Neidhardt, Jugoslavia.

*The Great Stadium for Belgrade by Vladimir Turina, Franjo Neidhardt and Dragan Boltar, Jugoslavia.**

Olympic Centre for 1956 Olympic Games: Stadium to hold 100,000 by Dagoberto Ortensi, Italy.

* Illustrated in last week's A.J.



The north elevation of the game room.

RECREATION BUILDING
AT GREAT LAKES, ILLINOIS

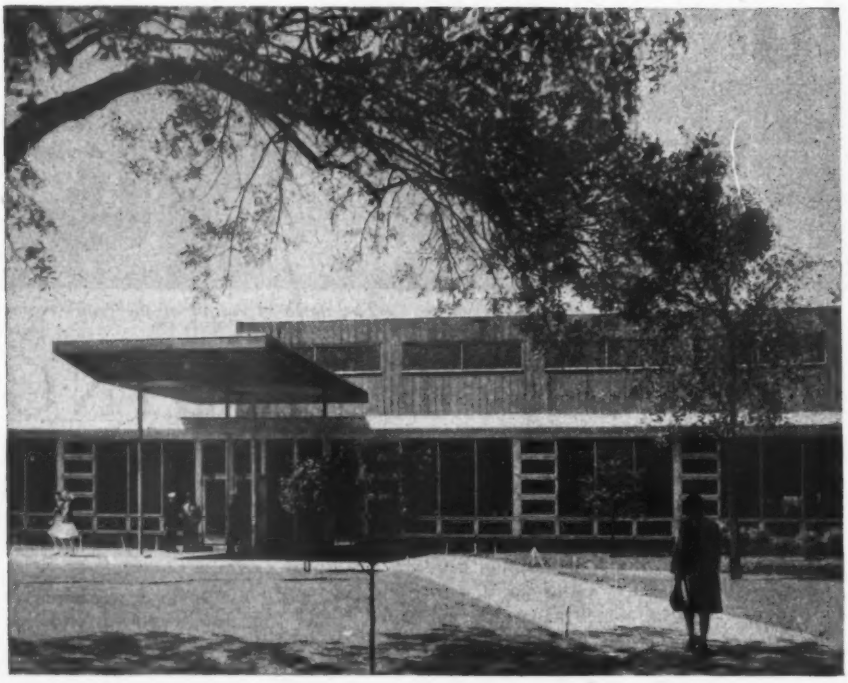
DESIGNED BY SKIDMORE, OWINGS AND MERRILL

GENERAL. — During the war when materials became scarce, the U.S. Navy's Bureau of Yards and Docks, which supervises construction of all naval shore activities, made excellent use of timber as a substitute for steel and concrete. An example of this is the Recreation Building at the Great Lakes Naval Training Centre.

PLAN.—The main deck carries all offices and kitchens, with stores, a "ship's store," and a large dining room and game room; these last two rooms can easily accommodate several hundred men.



The game room from the magazine deck; below, the main entrance.



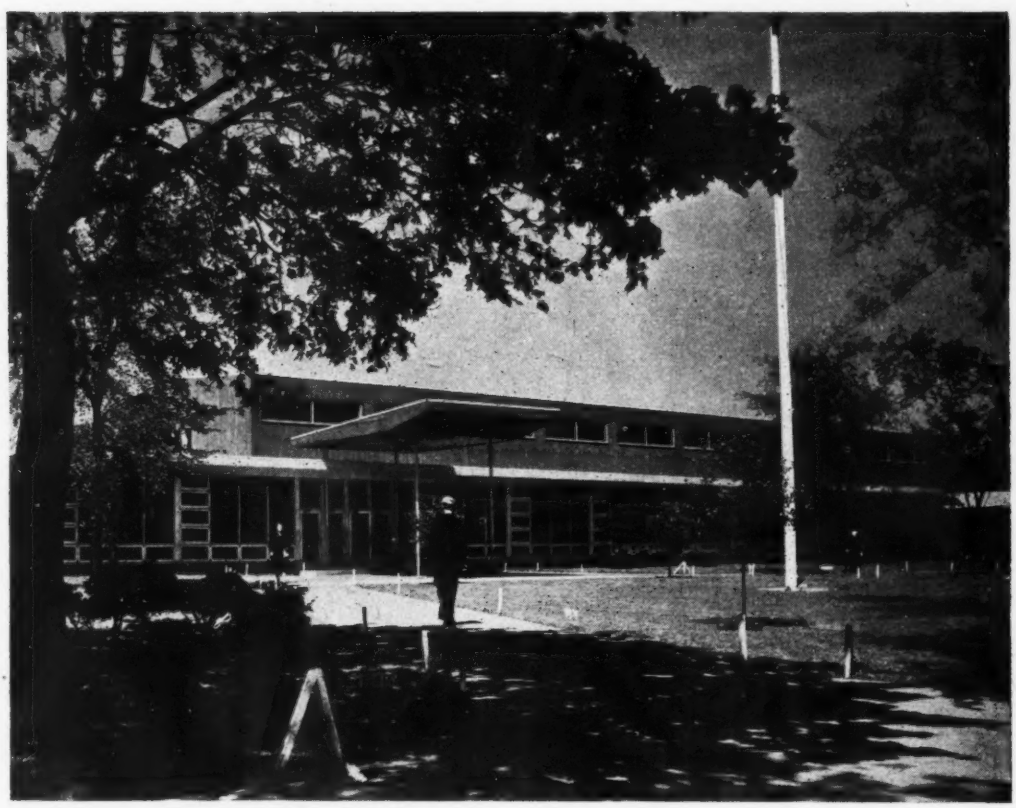
RECREATION BUILDING AT GREAT LAKES, ILLINOIS:

CONSTRUCTION. — The upper deck is supported by laminated redwood beams, the weight being carried directly to the concrete foundation by circular steel posts. The floor is laid with fir and the entire room is ceiled with redwood, finished with waxlike, synthetic, plastic varnish. Except for electric conduit and service piping, there is no metal on this deck except the railing around the hatchway.

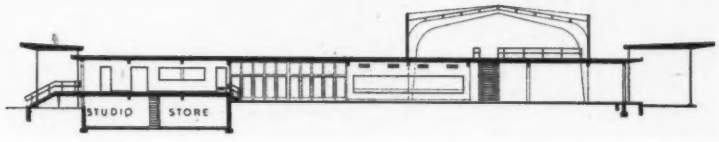
Around the top of the concrete foundation is a duct for carrying heating and water pipes, electric wiring and telephone cables; these were designed for easy maintenance of their contents without disturbing the functions of the building.

The laminated arches of the upper deck roof were prefabricated from redwood and bolted in place in units, saving a considerable amount of time in erecting the building.

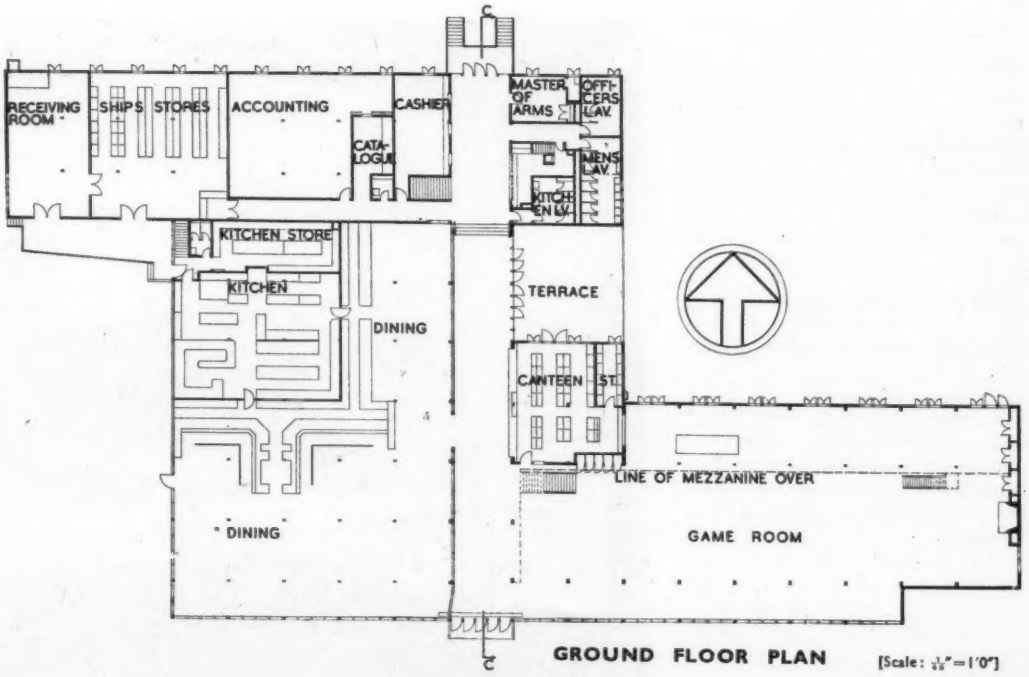
The use of plastic-glued laminated wood for framing large buildings



The dining and game room from the south-east.



SECTION CC



GROUND FLOOR PLAN [Scale: $\frac{1}{16}$" = 1'0"]

DESIGNED BY SKIDMORE, OWINGS & MERRILL

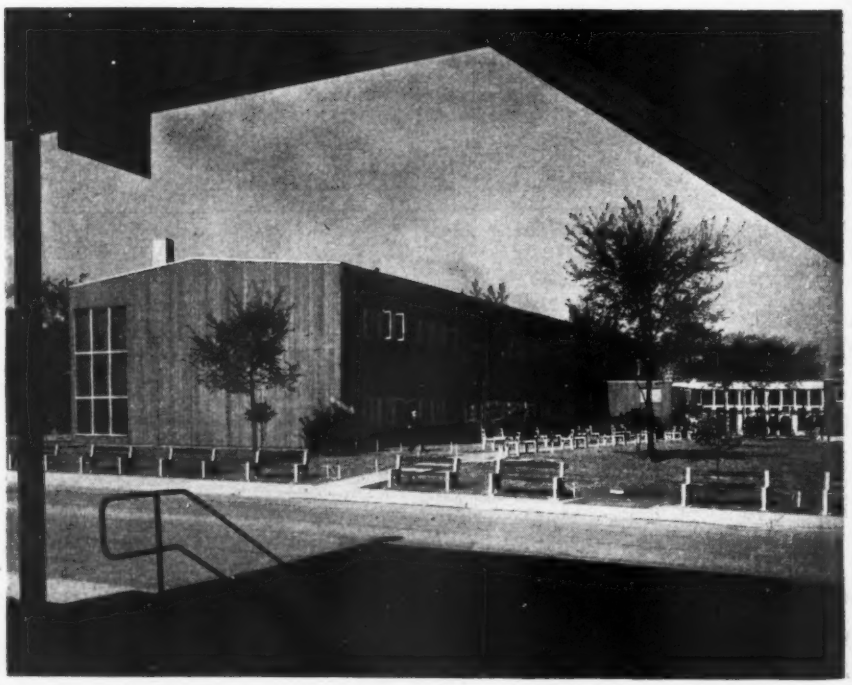


The game room from the north-east, and, below, from the south-east.

such as these has decided advantages from the viewpoint of fire retarding. When the outer layers of a beam of this type are reached by flames, the inner portions are protected by the fireproof glue for a considerable time and there is not the danger of immediate collapse which makes fire fighting in ordinary wooden structures so highly dangerous.

INTERNAL FINISH.—The ceilings of the upper deck are lined with perforated, sound-absorbent tile.

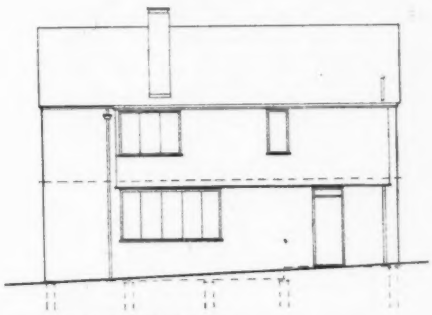
To prevent undue wear on doors and frames, all doors were fitted with shock-absorbers and the frames have metal sills. The entrances which are used the most have double doors, separated by a vestibule.



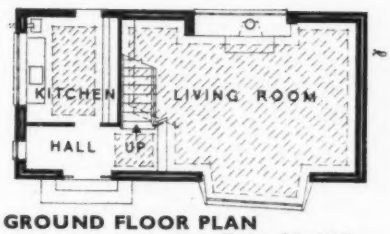
RECREATION BUILDING AT GREAT LAKES, ILLINOIS



FRONT ELEVATION

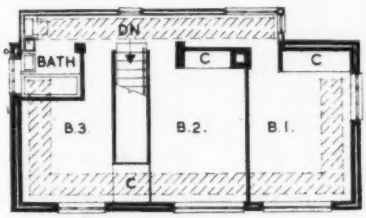


REAR ELEVATION



GROUND FLOOR PLAN
[Scale: ¼"=1'0"]

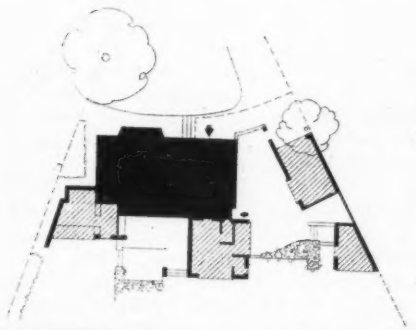
The panel heating areas in the plans are shaded.



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

HOUSE AT WELWYN, HERTS

DESIGNED BY WILLIAM ALLEN



BLOCK PLAN [Scale: 1"=40'0"]

The part of the house at present under construction is drawn in black; proposed additions at a later date are hatched.

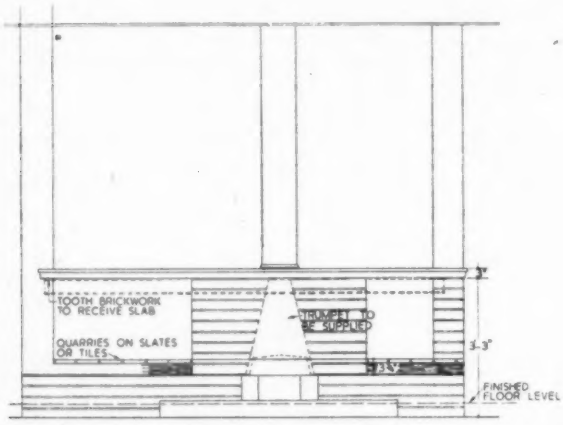
GENERAL.—The house has been designed with a view to studying the effects of open planning in houses with floor heating. The essential requirement was to combine a stair hall and living room downstairs.

SITE.—A cul-de-sac in Welwyn Garden City, with a slope of 1 : 10, falling to the south. The house is on a tangent to a circular building line centred on the cul-de-sac.

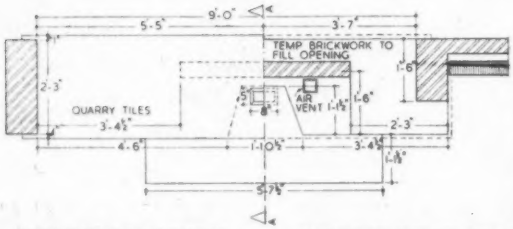
PLAN.—A main object was to provide a larger living room. The only space which could be borrowed was from the stair hall, but this was practicable only if measures were taken to prevent draughts from the front door and upstairs. In ordinary houses a stair hall acts as an air-lock or draught buffer. Floor heating seems the most likely way of dealing with draughts and is the chief experimental feature. The effect of a special form of fireplace will be compared with floor heating. There is a peculiar characteristic of the upstairs and downstairs plan. The total area is limited to 1,000 sq. ft. A certain depth is needed from front to back in order to get in the full stair-run downstairs, and a certain total length is needed to get in three bedrooms in line upstairs. This works up to 1,000 sq. ft. very quickly, but difficulties are avoided by projecting the upper stair landing beyond the line of the lower floor. A dining room, study, utility room and bedroom are to be added later. Views to front and rear are good, and have been allowed to influence the fenestration.

CONSTRUCTION.—The foundations are believed to be the first domestic use of BRS short bored piles, with site concrete nominally reinforced at edges to span approximately 7 ft. 6 in. between pile caps. Piles are bored by hand with a post-hole auger, about 6–8 ft. down, and filled with concrete. The purpose of the piles is to get the load below the shrinkage zone cheaply. The ground floor is in 4 in. concrete, reinforced at the edges, and stepped 1 ft. for the ground slope. Walls are in local red-facing brick outside, and 4 in. breeze for the inner leaf. The first floor construction is in open-web steel joists, 6½ in. deep, spanning 14 ft. These can be in any reasonable length, which makes possible a cantilever upstairs corridor.

A valuable feature of these joists was the possibility of forming r.c. beams in their own depth by threading bars through them and shuttering between joists. Thus the cantilevered floor is supported across voids in the rear wall without a break in the ceiling line. To keep eaves and ridge low, a scissor-truss roof is used. The required average bedroom height is thus obtained by using pointed ceilings. The corridor ceiling is

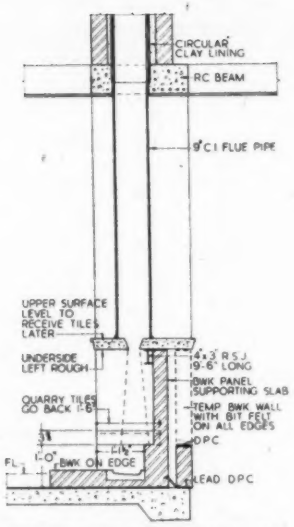


ELEVATION TO FIREPLACE [Scale: ⅛" = 1' 0"]



HALF-PLAN ABOVE MANTELPIECE

HALF-PLAN BELOW MANTELPIECE



FIREPLACE: SECTION AA

6 ft. 9 in. and the change in heights helps to give an interest upstairs. The roof was easily erected and economical in timber. No purlins were needed, which is valuable in open planning because of the difficulty in getting supports.

Partitions are of 3 in. breeze. —it was requested by the ground landlord that the roof be 40 deg. pitch, in plain tiles, with red facing bricks for walls. The house is the first in the cul-de-sac, and it was obviously necessary to lay down some common factors to which unknown future designers should reasonably adhere. The requirements were accepted as reasonable in the circumstances, but they modified the architect's normal preference. Another modification was the use of BS domestic metal windows The eaves and ridge are kept as low as possible to let the sun in at the rear of the site and to improve the proportions. With low eaves it seemed undesirable to have a large overhang, because of the effect on daylighting. Short overhang and cottage-type eaves are therefore used.

INTERNAL FINISH.—Wall and ceiling finishes are mostly plaster; the kitchen-living room partition is framed, carrying cupboard units facing both ways. Some units are glazed both sides.

Floor finishes were chosen in order to study their behaviour in relation to floor heating. In the hall and kitchen the screed incorporates pipes and is finished in quarry tiles. The living room screed incorporates pipes, finished in $\frac{3}{16}$ in. ply in 4 ft. by 5 ft. sheets, to get a wood finish with a low thermal insulation and a low moisture movement. Part of the screed is on fibre-board to compare the reaction times to heating changes, and to prevent heat loss at the edge of the building. The upstairs corridor has metal laths with the screed incorporating pipes and finished with linoleum. Bedrooms have tongued and grooved boarding.

The stairs have open risers. The chief interest is the use of $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. flexible exhaust tubing filled with concrete to form a cheap handrail easily formed into a decorative feature.

Cupboards have stout blinds in grooves in place of doors.

SERVICES.—Heating was the chief interest. A gravity-feed high-efficiency boiler supplies all hot water. The boiler and storage tank are fitted temporarily in the kitchen, but will be moved later when the utility room is built. The temperature of water entering the heating panels is controlled by a thermostatic showerbath valve; and water is pushed through the panels by a small booster pump. There are five panels, each about 100 ft. long; four are $\frac{3}{8}$ in. bore, of 20 gauge soft copper pipe: one for the kitchen and hall and three for the living room. For the upstairs corridor panels are of the same size in hard copper in case the metal lathing allowed soft copper to sag. Pipes generally are spaced at 12 in. centres, 3 in. down. In the hall and corridor spacing is at 6 in. for higher temperatures to control draughts. One large $1\frac{1}{4}$-in. pipe is threaded through the steel joists of first floor in order to warm it. This is an open circuit connected direct to the boiler. The house is believed to have the first full floor heating in the country.

The fireplace is based on Dufton's modified Cheminée de Nancy. It consists of a metal trumpet, low over the back of the fire, and flaring in to a small throat (15–20 sq. in.) at mantelpiece level. It then enters a 9 in. c.i. flue to the ceiling, and changes to a brick flue to go through the roof. Efficiency is raised by having less air pass up the chimney, and by room air being warmed by contact with the free-standing trumpet.

As the design stands, there is a large concrete mantel, 9 in. by 3 in., with c.i. flue rising bare to the ceiling. Above the mantel and for full width is a window. The window and the temporary brick panels beneath the mantel will be removed when the dining room is added, so that the dining and living room are coupled, with the dining level 1 ft. above living room level. The dining room floor comes through under the mantel, and the fire-bed is cut back into it.

Kitchen lighting consists of a built-in angle-poise for the sink and cooker, plus general lighting. The living room has combined table lamps and ceiling down-lights. Special-colour fluorescent tubes are fitted into the bathroom. The meter and fuse boxes are finished in cream.

For Contractors see page 52.

HOUSE AT WELWYN: *BY WILLIAM ALLEN*

SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

Speeches and lectures delivered before societies as well as reports of their activities, are dealt with under this title, which includes professional societies, trade associations and government departments. To save space they are represented by their initials—see front cover. Lectures cannot usually be reported in full, but the extracts given are in the speaker's own words.

RIBA

Lewis Silkin

June 10. Opening address to the third session of the RIBA Conference on HOUSING LAYOUT IN THEORY AND PRACTICE, by the Minister of Town and Country Planning, Mr. Lewis Silkin.

Lewis Silkin: I want to talk mostly about the development by local authorities. In practice, I did not think that anyone would contend that the layout of municipal housing estates is something of which we can feel entirely proud. I want to admit quite freely, as one who has had considerable responsibility in the past for a good deal of layout of municipal housing estates, that those responsible have been fettered in a way which has made their task almost impossible. The housing estate of the inter-war years has been an estate of dwellings for one class of the community only; the majority of the estates were for people who were being rehoused from slum areas, or who were living in overcrowded conditions, whose means were limited, and for whom, therefore, dwellings had to be provided at the lowest possible rents. That in itself is a limitation which prevents imaginative planning.

Further, they have been in the main large families, which has necessitated building houses of practically one type, the three-bedroom house. The vast majority of the dwellings have been of that type, and they have been severely restricted by the regulations made by the Ministry of Health both as to superficial area and as to cost. In those circumstances, there was very little scope for even the most imaginative planner to provide a layout which was satisfactory in all respects, and I think that it would be fair to say that the energies of most of the housing directors and housing architects and planners were directed to the avoidance of monotony.

THE DANGER OF MONOTONY

Imagine an estate like that at Becontree, with a population of something like 120,000, peopled by one class of the community and, in the circumstances which I have described, housed in almost identical houses. Imagine the task to prevent monotony of layout. A good deal of ingenuity has been used in getting different types of layout, with most of which you will be familiar, but at the end of the day the estate was still monotonous in appearance, because it was impossible to get away from the fact that the houses were identical in character, size, and height, and in a good many other respects, however one might try to camouflage that fact by having different colours for the doors or even different treatments for the outside of the houses.

Moreover, the monotony was not even broken up by the provision of the necessary facilities for the people occupying those houses. I think that in this respect we failed to provide the right kind of conditions for the people whom we rehoused. There has been a shortage of shops in close proximity to the houses. I think that on the whole we have been pretty good about educational and health services, and generally, but not always, in the provision of open space. We have certainly failed to create a living community. We have not provided adequate facilities for recreation and social intercourse, and where we have done so we have done it too late.

BALANCED ESTATES

What are we to do in the future? I think that the first thing that we have to do is to ensure that the new estates create a proper balance, and balance in a variety of ways. If you have that balance, you will get automatically the right layout. The layout should be determined by the conditions in the estate, and not superimposed on the estate. The first thing that we want is a variety of sections of the community, a proper social balance. I do not think that we have paid sufficient attention or given sufficient thought to the need for this social balance. Let us examine what we mean by it. We mean variety; variety, first of all, in types of persons, in social and economic position, so that each person, each member of the community, may be able to make a contribution to the life of the community, and so that each may enrich by his experience the experience of others.

That implies that there has to be real contact between the different sections of the community. We also need not merely different classes of society on our housing estate but also different age-groups. One of the defects of the inter-war estates was that we had necessarily to house the people who most needed houses, who normally consisted of parents with young children, and we have tended, therefore, on our housing estates to have a disproportionate number of young children, which has, of course, created certain social and economic difficulties, possibly the over-provision of schools, or the overcrowding of schools of all kinds, and other difficulties which in a generation will become reversed.

LAYOUT AS A SOCIAL FACTOR

I am very concerned indeed not merely to get different classes of the community, people of different occupations, living together in a community, but to get them actually mixing together. The question to which I should like you to direct your minds for a few moments is how we can ensure, by means of layout, that we really do get different sections of the community mixing together? Unless they do mix, and mix freely, in their leisure and recreation, the whole purpose of getting what we call a mixed community disappears. There is no value in having different strata of society in different streets if they do not mix; the whole purpose is to ensure that they do mix. We have therefore to consider what is the right arrangement, the right layout of the estate, to ensure that the intermingling of people of different classes of society is facilitated.

THE NEED FOR RESEARCH

I do not pretend that we have a ready-made solution to this problem. Indeed, the whole subject is so new that very little time and thought have been devoted to it. To a certain extent the papers that you are to hear today on the planning of neighbourhood units should of necessity give rise to a consideration of these problems; but the fact is that until we have given much more thought to the subject and carried out much more research than we have done so far, we are not really in a position to provide the answer. What we want to ascertain is where, either in this country or elsewhere, has it been possible to get the kind of community life for which we are looking. Is it at Welwyn Garden City or Letchworth? I am not sure. Are there towns in this country with the sort of population which we envisage for our new towns—60,000 or thereabouts—where there is this kind of living organism, this interplay of various sections of the community? Do we find it in Guildford or Worcester or Hastings? Are they the right kind of towns? Do you get those conditions there? If they are not to be found in this country, do they exist anywhere? A great deal of research will have to take place before we are in a position to give an answer.

All these various efforts and experiments and activities have to be collated, and we have to see, in terms of layout of our housing estates, what is the best arrangement to bring about what we want to achieve. Is it best to have in the same street houses of different types, so that people are constantly running across one another? Is it desirable to have shops in the neighbourhood units arranged in such a way that the women shop in the same place at the same time? Or what other arrangement of the estate can we make which will best facilitate this?

NEW TOWNS

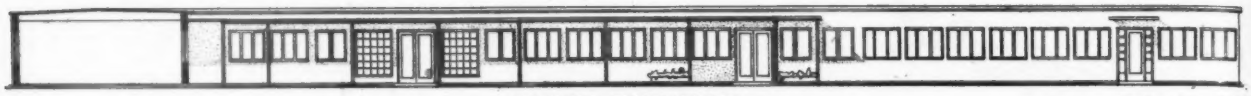
That is the task which confronts us. It is our next big task. It is a task on which we are working strenuously in connection with the new towns. There we are endeavouring to create balanced and independent communities. Of course, there has to be a balance of occupation and industry. You have to get the right age-groups and the right kind of interests from the point of view of occupation in the town. But when you have done all that, you are still confronted with the problem of layout.

We are at the Ministry setting up a small organization for the purpose of carrying out research on behalf of the Development Corporations of the new towns, in order to try to solve this problem. It is going to take some time, but I hope that the results of that research will be of interest not only to the twelve new towns which have so far been created but to others which from time to time will be set up.

Different towns and different places, of course, have different problems, and we have to take into account the local factors; but, when all that has been done, there is undoubtedly the common factor that what we want to bring about is the enrichment of human life by a wide range of contacts between individuals and between families, as wide a range as we can possibly secure. That, I think, is the real purpose of all community planning and of the layout of our housing estates.



NORTH ELEVATION



SOUTH ELEVATION [Scale : $\frac{1}{16}$" = 1'0"]

HEALTH CENTRE AT BIRMINGHAM

DESIGNED BY
DONALD A. GOLDFINCH

ASSISTANT:
DOROTHY McCULLOCH

GENERAL. — An experimental Health Centre proposed to be built on a site of 1·95 acres in Stuarts Road, Stechford, to provide facilities required by Part III of the National Health Service Act, 1946. This is the first centre of its kind to be designed specifically to meet the conditions envisaged by the Act, and its planning is, therefore, of special interest. It will service a population of 20,000. An adequate car and 'bus service provides direct and easy access to other districts and also to the centre of the city.

PLAN.—Accommodation for the use of General Medical Practitioners has been planned in the north wing, with a main entrance giving access to a Reception hall with enquiry counter controlled from the office of the clerk receptionists. Each practitioner will have a suite comprising Consulting Room, Examination Room, and Waiting Room. These suites have been located with a southern aspect. A suite for the communal use of the group practitioners has been provided to include a minor surgery with sterilising room, a recovery room with direct ambulance access and a dressing station. A nurses' room and clinical laboratory have been included in the plan, together with a Dispensary for emergency dispensing and the storage of drugs and equipment. Patients' lavatories and adequate store and linen rooms have also been provided.

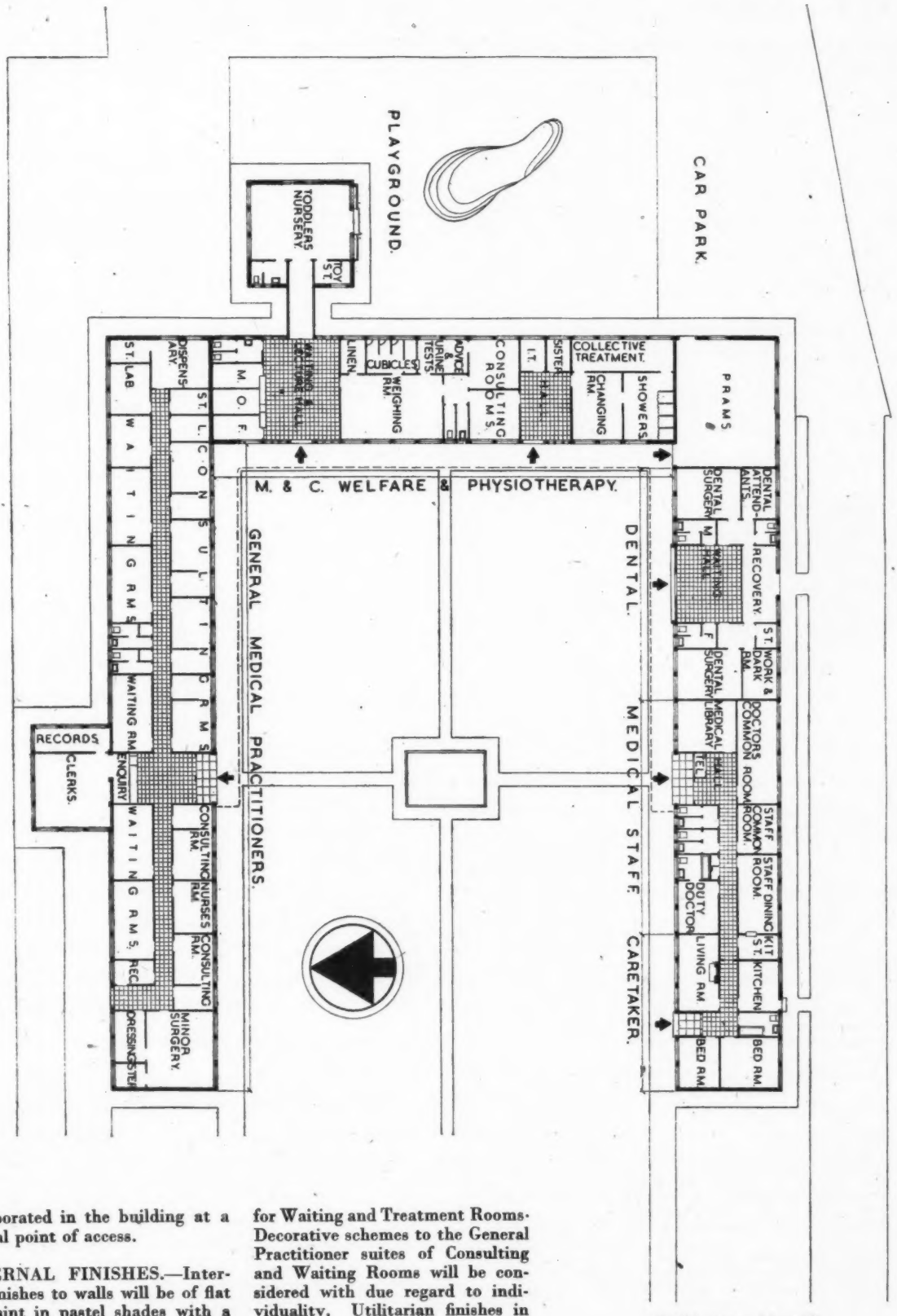
A Maternity and Child Welfare Unit has been planned to provide for ante-natal sessions, Child Welfare Sessions, Immunisation Sessions, Ultra Violet Light and General Health Education. The Entrance gives access to the Waiting and Lecture Hall adjacent to which facilities are provided for the Ministry of Food, Centre Sales and Tea Servery. Direct access from the Waiting Hall is gained to a Toddlers nursery, with toy store and lavatory. The Nursery has a southerly aspect and direct access to the Children's Play Garden, with sand pit and swings. A large Weighing Room has been provided adjacent to the Waiting and Lecture Hall, with a Linen Store and Undressing Cubicles, such cubicles being available for test feeding or changing purposes. A Health Visitors' Advising Room is provided from which access can be gained to the Consulting Room. A second consulting room is planned as the link between Maternity and Child Welfare and Physio-therapy sections. A separate Waiting Hall is provided in this Section, together with a room for individual sunlight treatment, and a collective sunlight treatment corridor with adjacent Changing Room and Showers.

Accommodation for the Local Authority Dental Service is provided with a main Entrance giving access to a Waiting Room, with adjacent Clerk-Receptionists' Office, lavatories for patients, and linen store. The accommodation includes two General Surgeries, one of which will be equipped with X-Ray, a Work Room and Dark Room, and a Recovery Room with a separate exit from the suite.

Accommodation has been provided for the communal use of both Local Authority Staff and General Practitioners. This includes a Medical Library, Doctors' Common Room, Staff Common Room, Dining Room, and Staff lavatories. A suite comprising a Bed-Sitting Room and private Bathroom has been incorporated for the use of a Duty Doctor at the Health Centre. This accommodation has been planned with serving facilities from the kitchen, to which the Caretaker has direct access from his Flat, for the preparation of occasional meals. A flat of two Bedrooms, Living-room, and the usual service rooms has been provided for the Caretaker, having a private entrance.

CONSTRUCTION.— The centre will be a flat roofed building of one storey in prefabricated units and will be finished in cream rough cast, having precast concrete surrounds framing the aluminium windows, while flower-boxes have been incorporated in the design of the principal entrances. This method of construction was chosen with a view to its suitability for hygienic planning and internal finishes, and for economy in erection, since semi-skilled and unskilled labour can be employed. The external wall panels are of cavity construction, incorporating high durability and insulating value. Roof lights will be incorporated to give adequate lighting to Central Service Corridors.

SERVICES.—The various services have been grouped round an open garden forecourt with direct pedestrian access. A separate ambulance access and roadway to a car park is also provided. A children's play-garden has been provided on the south side of the toddler's nursery. An adequate Pram Park, with direct supervision, has been



PLAN [Scale: $\frac{1}{16}$" = 1' 0"]

incorporated in the building at a central point of access.

INTERNAL FINISHES.—Internal finishes to walls will be of flat oil paint in pastel shades with a glazed dado to corridors. Floors will be of composition material generally, with cork tiling or rubber where specifically required for Waiting and Treatment Rooms. Decorative schemes to the General Practitioner suites of Consulting and Waiting Rooms will be considered with due regard to individuality. Utilitarian finishes in accordance with modern practice will be provided for service rooms, and the design of furnishings will be executed accordingly.

HEALTH CENTRE AT BIRMINGHAM

Now that the Government's housing programme is making steady progress Professor Ian Bowen's monthly analysis of progress will no longer concentrate on housing. Instead, he will contribute a monthly article on "Building Progress," the first of which appears below. In these articles he will survey building activity generally, drawing attention each month to whatever current developments seem to be of the greatest interest.



BUILDING PROGRESS

[By Prof. Ian Bowen]

PROGRESS OF COMPLETION

Over the past year there has been a great improvement in the rate of completion of houses and other buildings. New permanent houses are now being finished at 20,000 per month, compared with 10,000 a year ago. Factory buildings in the Development Areas are also being completed at a much faster rate.

EFFECT OF THE CAPITAL CUTS

(a) On Present Employment

The size of the curtailment in building activity caused by the capital cuts of 1947 is indicated by the fact that Building Licences (issued by the Ministry of Works) were only 57 per cent., in the first quarter of 1948, of their level in the first quarter of 1947.

New contracts for housing work (that is, the sum of contracts approved directly for local authority housing schemes and licences issued to builders) had also been severely reduced. In the first quarter of 1948 they amounted to only 38 per cent. of their level in the first quarter of 1947 (Table I). They were running at 19,000 a quarter in 1948 against 51,000 a quarter a year previously.

But these heavy cuts had not had any effect on the level of building employment. A comparison is made in Table III of the employment level of each of the five quarters from the first quarter of 1947 to the first quarter of 1948. Employment rose by 21 per cent. Of course the base in this instance was unduly low owing to the weather conditions in and prior to March, 1947. Nevertheless, the employment level of March, 1948, was high in relation to its level in the latter part of 1947, allowing for the usual seasonal decline.

(b) Future Employment

It is obvious that the severe cuts in licences issued and new contracts allowed for housing must eventually lead to a considerable reduction in employment unless there is a reversal of the policy, or unless other means of employment in the industry are found. Local authorities, for instance, might rapidly increase their licensing of housing repair work and of non-housing work. So far there is no evidence of a trend in this direction. Black market building has perhaps somewhat increased. But any such compensating influence would, as the figures of Tables I and II suggest, have to be on a very large scale to offset the magnitude of the cuts that have been achieved.

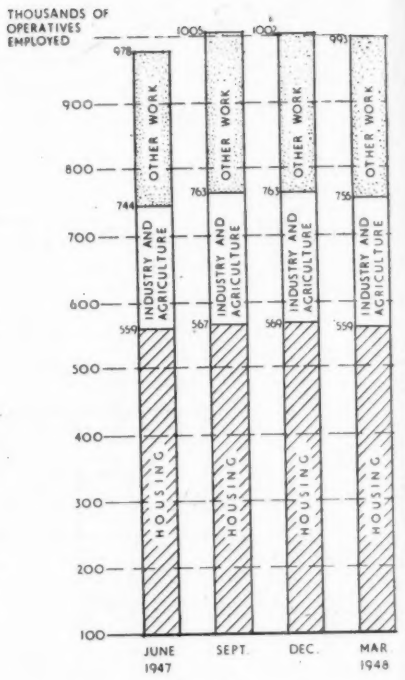
Thus, only one alternative really remains; if there is not to be a most drastic reduction in building employment—probably much more drastic than that planned for in the White Paper (Economic Survey) for 1948—present policy will very soon have to be modified.

FACTORIES IN THE BUILDING PROGRAMME

Factory building has been reduced with particular severity. While "all building licences (of the Ministry of Works)" declined to 57 per cent. of its 1947 first quarter value, "Factories, etc." were reduced to 46 per cent. of theirs. They thus became a relatively less important factor in the total building programme.

The licensing figures exclude work directly authorized by Government Departments for their own purposes, but these, too, it is believed, have been severely reduced.

Looking forward from these figures, there is a serious danger of a major slump in the building industry in a few months' time. While the numbers employed on "industry and agriculture" have so far been maintained—or even increased—this is partly due to the special priority given to agricultural building, and partly to the large "backlog" of industrial building that had to be done. The factory programme, just like, or even more than, other parts of the programme, must later this year feel the pinch, and throw up heavy unemployment. From the architects' point of view a reconsideration of the building cuts is urgently necessary.



This diagram shows the relative stability of employment in the three main categories of building, despite the cuts in the building programme. There has been a shift of employment from work on construction of new houses, however, to ordinary repairs and maintenance of houses.

I.—HOUSING WORK STARTED IN GREAT BRITAIN

Year	Quarter	Number of new contracts	Index
1947.. ..	I	—	*100·0*
	II	—	*78·0*
	III	—	*64·8*
	IV	—	*44·5*
1948.. ..	I	6,542	*38·5*

II.—ISSUE OF BUILDING LICENCES BY MINISTRY OF WORKS
(Non-housing Work)

Year	Quarter	Total value of Licences issued	Index	£ millions of which "Factories, etc."	Index	Factories, etc., as per cent. of total Licences issued
1947	I	54·7	*100·0*	41·5	*100·0*	*75·9*
	II	59·7	*109·1*	47·4	*113·9*	*79·4*
	III	47·5	*86·8*	33·3	*80·2*	*70·1*
	IV	36·3	*66·4*	24·8	*59·7*	*68·3*
1948	I	31·1	*56·8*	19·3	*46·4*	*62·1*

III.—EMPLOYMENT
(Thousands)
EMPLOYED OPERATIVES (AGED 16 OR OVER)

At end of year	Quarter	000's	Index	Of which on new houses 000's	Index	Industry and Agriculture	Index
1947	I	963	*100·0*	240	*100·0*	167	*100·0*
	II	1,082	*119·4*	257	*107·1*	185	*110·8*
	III	1,105	*122·0*	271	*112·9*	196	*117·4*
	IV	1,102	*121·6*	273	*113·8*	194	*116·2*
1948	I	1,093	*120·6*	269	*112·1*	196	*117·4*

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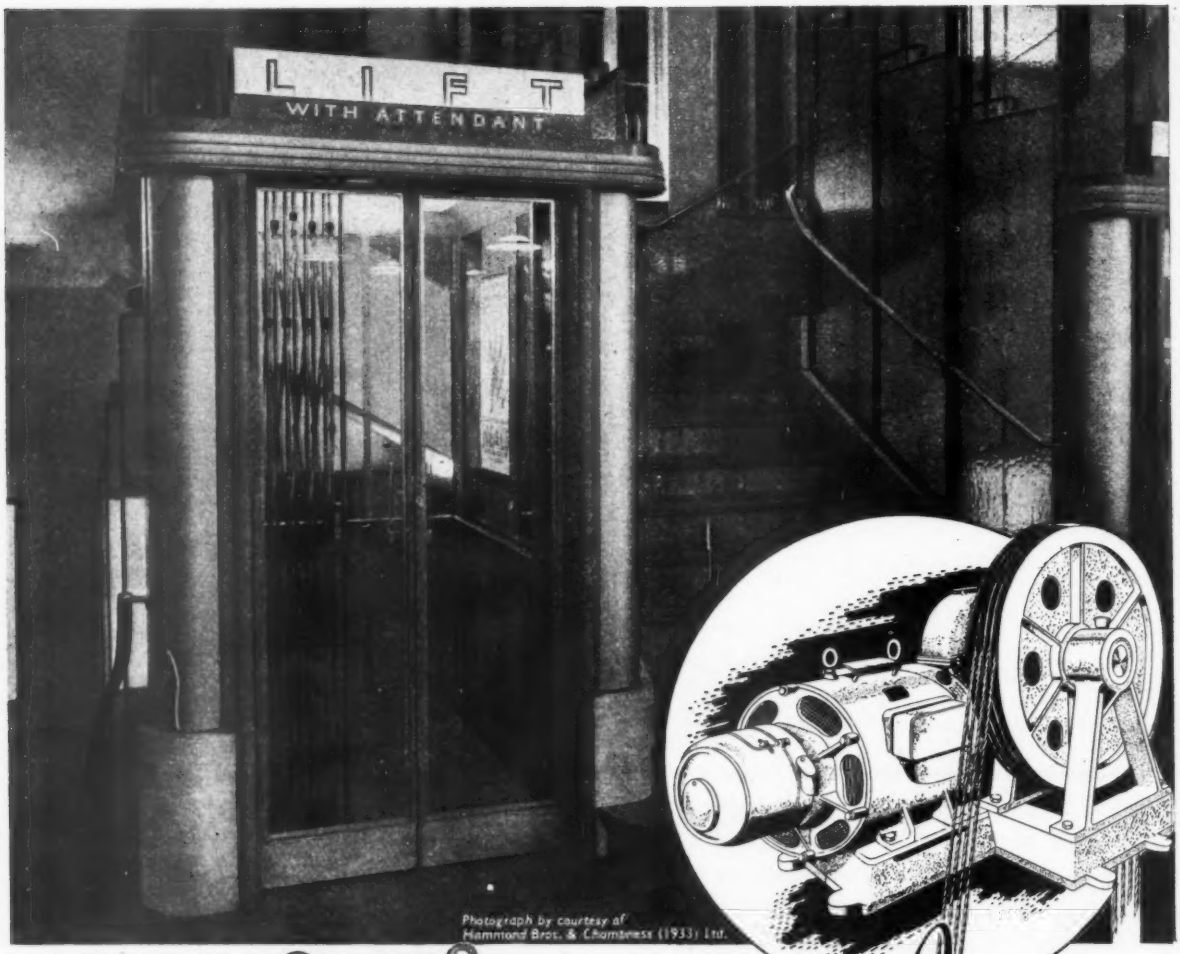
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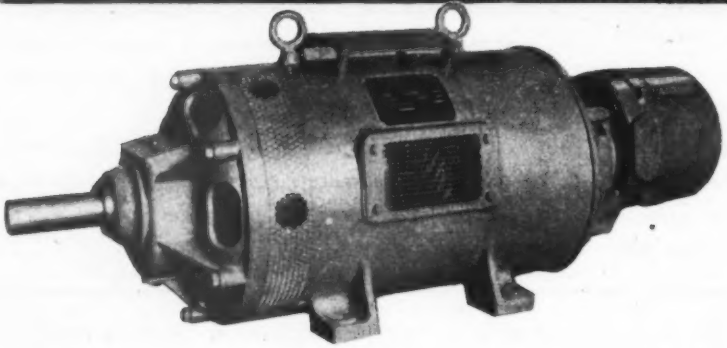
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TECHNICAL SECTION

A digest of current information prepared by independent specialists; printed on one side of the paper only, to allow readers to cut out the items for filing and paste them up in classified order. Headings below.

INFORMATION CENTRE

1 SOCIOLOGY. 2 PLANNING: General. 3 PLANNING: Regional and National. 4 PLANNING: Urban and Rural. 5 PLANNING: Public Utilities. 6 PLANNING: Social and Recreational. 7 PRACTICE. 8 SURVEYING, SPECIFICATION. 9 DESIGN: General. 10 DESIGN: Building Types. 11 MATERIALS: General. 12 MATERIALS: Metal. 13 MATERIALS: Timber. 14 MATERIALS: Concrete. 15 MATERIALS: Applied Finishes, Treatments. 16 MATERIALS: Miscellaneous. 17 CONSTRUCTION: General. 18 CONSTRUCTION: Theory. 19 CONSTRUCTION: Details. 20 CONSTRUCTION: Complete Structures. 21 CONSTRUCTION: Miscellaneous. 22 SOUND INSULATION, ACOUSTICS. 23 HEATING, VENTILATION. 24 LIGHTING. 25 WATER SUPPLY, SANITATION 26 SERVICES, EQUIPMENT: Miscellaneous. 27 FURNITURE, FITTINGS. 28 MISCELLANEOUS.

2·39 planning: general
1947 ACT, USE CLASSES

Orders under Section 12(2) *(f) and the Third Schedule: Circular No.* 42, *May* 12, 1948, Min. of Town and Country Planning. (HMSO, 1948. 1d.)

Circular issued in connection with *Statutory Instruments* 1948, *Nos.* 954 *and* 955 (see No. 2.41, 8.7.48 and No. 2.40, 8.7.48) drawing attention to certain points relating to them, such as form of planning permission, authorized uses and applications under Section 17.

It is stated that wherever, in future, local planning authorities give permission for a use falling within any of the specified use classes, that use can be changed to any other use within the same class, unless conditions restricting change of use are imposed as a part of the planning permission. Local planning authorities are, therefore, advised to consider carefully the terms of the permission they give. If developers apply for a permission covering more classes than they immediately need, requests of this sort should be met, wherever there are no planning objections to the additional uses asked for. Another aspect to be borne in mind in connection with the terms of planning permissions refers to the fact that, whenever development charge may be payable, the land with the benefit of the planning permission will have to be valued by the Central Land Board, thus rendering it particularly important that decisions on planning applications should be intelligible and give the Board an adequate basis for valuation.

Regarding authorised uses, the circular draws attention to the fact that where, on the appointed day, premises are used for any purpose included in the use classes, that use can be changed to any other use within the same class without planning permission, unless action is taken under Section 26 of the Act requiring the discontinuance of the use or imposing conditions on its continuance.

The reference to applications under section 17 refers to applications asking for a determination whether a particular change in the use of land would constitute development of the land within the meaning of the Act. In considering such applications reference should be made to the relevant Statutory Instruments specifying use classes as well as to the Act.

2.40 planning: general
1947 ACT, USE CLASSES

Town and Country Planning, England: The Town and Country Planning (Use Classes for Third Schedule Purposes) Order, 1948: *Statutory Instruments* 1948, *No.* 955, *May* 5, 1948. Min. of Town and Country Planning. (HMSO, 1948. 2d.)

Order specifying use classes for buildings or land with reference to Paragraph 6 of Third Schedule of Town and Country Planning Act, 1947.

The Third Schedule of the Act refers to certain classes of development which owners of land are assumed to have permission to undertake, when assessments of compensation or development charge are being made under the Act. Paragraph 6 provides that one of such classes shall be for a purpose within any general class to be specified in a Ministerial order. Buildings or land falling under this definition are those which were used on the appointed day, July 1, 1948, or, if unoccupied on that day, were last used since January 7, 1937, provided that their use for any other purpose falls within the same general class.

Accordingly this order specifies such general classes. In an appended explanatory note it is stated that the Act provides that the order shall not be amended or revoked at any time after the appointed day.

Other documents referring to S.I. 1948 No. 955, are the *MOTCP Circular No.* 42, dated May 12, 1948 (see 2.39, 8.7.48) and an *Explanatory Memorandum* issued by the Ministry (see 2.42, 8.7.48).

2.41 planning: general
1947 ACT, USE CLASSES

Town and Country Planning, England: The Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) Order, 1948: *Statutory Instruments* 1948. *No.* 954, *May* 5, 1948. Min. of Town and Country Planning. (HMSO, 1948. 2d.)

Regulations made under Section 12 of Town and Country Planning Act, 1947, regarding use of buildings or land.

Section 12 of the Town and Country Planning Act, 1947, provides that the making of any material change in the use of any buildings or land shall be considered as "development" for the purpose of the Act, but that, in the case of buildings or other land which are being used for a purpose of any class specified in an order to be made under the Section, the use of such buildings or land for any other purpose of the same class does not involve "development."

In accordance with this definition the order provides details of such use classes. In an explanatory note appended to *Statutory Instruments* 1948 No. 955 of the same date (see No. 2.40, 8.7.48) it is stated that the regulations made under Section 12 of the Act may at any time be amended or revoked.

Other documents referring to S.I. 1948 No. 954, are the *MOTCP Circular No.* 42, dated May 12, 1948 (see No. 2.39, 8.7.48) and an *Explanatory Memorandum* issued by the Ministry (see No. 2.42, 8.7.48).

2.42 planning: general
1947 ACT, USE CLASSES

Orders under Section 12(2) *(f) and Para.* 6 *of the Third Schedule of the Town and Country Planning Act,* 1947: *Explanatory Memorandum.* Min. of Town and Country Planning. (HMSO, 1948. 2d.)

Notes amplifying *Statutory Instruments,* 1948 *Nos.* 954 *and* 955 (see No. 2.41, 8.7.48) and No. 2.40, 8.7.48), discussing regulations in general and explaining certain classes such as shops, offices, industrial buildings and warehouses in greater detail.

3.10 planning: national and regional
ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

Eighty-third Annual Report on Alkali, etc., Works by the Chief Inspectors. (HMSO, 1948. 9d. net.)

Description of steps taken in 1946 to reduce atmospheric pollution by industrial processes.

Overloading of existing plant and the use of inferior fuel aggravate the pollution by smoke and waste fuel which must be counteracted by very careful handling of furnaces by skilled stokers. The chief inspectors paid a great number of visits to individual works to analyse the gases escaping into the atmosphere and to see if they complied with the Alkali, etc., Works Regulation Act.

The document may be of interest to town planners.

12.18 materials: metal
WINDOWS: FRAMES, SILLS

Metal Window Subframes, Sills and Window Boards. BS 1422: 1948. (British Standards Institution. 3s.)

Size and quality of subframes, sills and window boards in metal to suit standard windows set in solid walls or 11-in. cavity walls, with frames at varying distances from wall face.

This BS is complementary to No. 990 for metal casements and doors. It defines quality of material, methods of manufacture and size. It applies to solid walls or 11-in. cavity walls, and allows windows to be set back from the face either 2½ in. or 3½ in. Most architects will be familiar with the units. A feature which might be given further consideration in any future revision is the design of the end of the sill where a turned-up end would be an advantage in ensuring that water is thrown clear of the wall instead of dribbling over and causing marking. A turned-up end is common practice in countries where zinc sills are in normal use, and is one of the details which ensure the good appearance of rendered façades.

13.21 materials: timber
TIMBER TECHNOLOGY

Timber Technology. H. T. Eyres. (Wood. May, 1948.)

An interesting set of twelve questions set for the final examination of the TDA's three-year course with comments on the course and answers to the questions by Mr. Eyres. The questions cover such diverse



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subjects as dry-rot and beetle, kiln seasoning, sawmills, measuring hardwoods and softwoods, moisture content, tyloses, etc., etc.

15.25 materials : applied finishes and treatments
PAINT FAILURE

Paint Failure and Free Lime. (The Decorator, May, 1948, p. 48.)

Short discussion about the causes of paint failure on new plaster, cement and concrete due to chemical action.

The author contends that as both Portland cement and some plasters contain substantial amounts of hydrated lime, free lime alone cannot be the cause of the greater chemical action which occurs with paint on concrete surfaces, and he suggests that the most likely explanation is the presence of small quantities of iron and potash normally present in cement; he describes tests carried out to confirm this opinion.

15.26 materials : applied finishes and treatments
RUBBER IN FLAT PAINTS

Rubber in Flat Paints and Undercoatings. S. C. Stokes. (The Decorator. May, 1948.)

Discussion about the advantageous properties of " Solution B " in paint.

The addition of rubber to flat paints and undercoatings gives free-flowing properties and non-settling properties. Undercoating is notorious for its lack of flow—and by substituting " Solution B " in an ordinary flat paint for half the oil the resultant paint will flow on without showing brush marks and will need no rubbing down before the next coat is applied. With the addition of rubber the pigments settle to a soft mass which can be easily mixed up again, thus obviating the difficulties encountered in mixing up the hard mass to which the pigment in oil paints settles.

Rubber solutions in paint are extremely viscous which means that much " thinner " must be used which in its turn produces a very thin paint film. The necessary reduction in viscosity is produced most successfully by the addition of a soluble paint drier known as cobalt linoleate. A fifty per cent. solution of crepe rubber to which is added two and a half per cent. of cobalt linoleate is prepared in white spirit and is known as " Solution B " which is the rubber solution used as a medium for preparing paints.

20.73 construction: complete structures
PREFABRICATED TIMBER HOUSES

Prefabricated Timber Houses. (Timber Development Association, Ltd. Revised edition.)

Review of constructional methods, including *in situ* and prefabricated constructions.

The first edition of this booklet was reviewed in 1311:2.12.43. The expectation that timber would play a substantial part in the post-war building programme, as expressed in the first edition, did not materialise. However, since then there has been much experimental work in this country, sponsored by the Ministries of Health and Work. The revised edition gives an account of this development and includes new systems such as the Scottwood House, the Weybridge House and the Spooner House. It is suggested that more experiments should be carried out, since many of the systems described are capable of improvement and further evidence is necessary regarding many details of plywood constructions and weather resisting properties of several types of wood.

23.63 heating and ventilation
SWIMMING BATH

Heating and Ventilation of Bath Halls. W. H. Dilworth (The Municipal Journal. June 11, 1948).

General requirements. Recommends panel heating with induced and exhaust mechanical ventilation with inlets at high level.

This is a report of a paper read at the Bath Superintendents' Conference. The author stresses the need for elimination of draughts and for the absence of high temperature gradients. Convection heating from radiators and pipes is unsatisfactory and though cheapest in first cost will be expensive to run, partly because of the need for a considerable rate of air change in bath halls. Panel heating is therefore preferred but no advice given on the location of panels. Condensation is a difficult problem, but the report does not refer to good heat insulation as one means of avoiding it. Ventilation by means of high level inlets with low level outlets is suggested both for the bath hall and the dressing rooms. Automatic controls are essential, including a thermostat governed by outside air temperature. A further thermostat is required in the hall to govern the supply of heat to the air heater and a humidistat activated by the relative humidity of the air in the duct after heating would control the refrigeration unit.

23.64 heating and ventilation
ELECTRIC RADIANT HEATING

Electric Radiant Heating. (Prog. Arch. (USA), Apr., 1948, p. 86.)

Prefabricated ceiling panels 4 ft. square with carbon particles embedded in rubber—no wires except for connection.

The carbon particles heat up when current passes and produce working temperature of 100° F., giving 69° F. at floor level in a domestic room. Loading at 220 volts, 17 watts per sq. ft. (alternative 22 watts for use near windows, etc.). Surface may be papered or plastered. Tests produced the usual complaint of hot heads and cold feet, but of its class this seems to be a useful heating unit. Marketed as " Uskon " by U.S. Rubber Corporation.

24.77 lighting
FLUORESCENT LIGHTING

Fluorescent Lighting. A. D. S. Atkinson. (George Newnes, Ltd. 3rd Ed. May, 1948. 12s. 6d.)

General book. Theory. Lamp types and performance. Fittings. Design data. Application to various building types. 144 pp. Illustrated.

This is the third edition of a book which covers the whole subject very adequately. Architects will find the chapters dealing with the application of fluorescent lighting to factories, shops, schools and offices of considerable value, while those interested in the more technical aspects of the behaviour of lamps should be able to appreciate the author's very clear explanations. The chapter on fittings should be studied as it incorporates some very sound principles not always sufficiently appreciated by designers.

24.78 lighting
DOMESTIC, ELECTRIC

The Provision of Electric Lighting in Dwellings. BS C. of P. 342.101: 1948: (British Standards Institution. 2s.)

The final code does not differ much from the draft code of 1946. It covers requirements, listing illumination values, gives advice on number of lighting outlets and positions for these and recommends sizes of lamps. For small houses and flats this code should be studied carefully and used as a basis for argument in favour of providing reasonable standards.

The form printed below is to assist readers requiring up-to-date information on building products and services. Complete and post it to The Architects' Journal, 9, 11 and 13, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.1, and the advertisers listed will be asked to supply information direct.

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This feature answers any question connected with building confidentially and free of charge. Questions to the Technical Editor, The Architects' Journal, 9, 11 and 13, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.1.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

2949 FARM BUILDINGS: COSTS

Q *With reference to the farm buildings which were illustrated in the* JOURNAL *recently, I should be glad if you could give me particulars of the costs of these for various types of farm?*

A Information about farm buildings can be obtained from:—The Ministry of Agriculture & Fisheries, 55, Whitehall, S.W.1, but they will not be in a position to give any details as to the cost as these naturally vary with each respective job. The two following publications may be of general use to you on this subject:—*Post-war Building Studies No.* 17—*Farm Buildings*, price 3s. net, obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office, York House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2. *New Ideas for Farm Buildings*, price 30s., by The Association for Planning and Regional Reconstruction, in consultation with G. Rosenberg, 1947, published by The Farmer and Stock Breeder, Ltd., Dorset House, Stamford Street, London, S.E.1.

Announcements

The following appointments have been made in the Sales Division of the British Aluminium Co., Ltd.: Mr. H. H. Cundell, Sales Manager, responsible for Sales Department; Mr. A. W. Langham who temporarily undertook responsibility for Sales and Sales Planning Departments, following the appointment of Mr. E. A. Langham to India last year, will continue to be responsible for Sales Planning Department, with the title of Sales Planning Manager as before. Mr. E. E. Spillett, Development Manager in place of Mr. Cundell. Mr. P. S. W. Swabey, Assistant Development Manager in place of Mr. Spillett. All the appointments took effect from May 1.

A film studio, 250 ft. long, 120 ft. wide, and 49 ft. high to the eaves—the largest silent stage in the country—was dismantled at the British Lion Film Studios, Isleworth, and re-erected at the same company's film studios at Shepperton by Bovis Ltd. in 12 weeks. Only 100 men, including those of sub-contractors, were employed, the majority consisting of unskilled labour recruited from the provinces. No men were deployed from housing contracts. The supervisory architect was Mr. A. C. Tripe, A.R.I.B.A., and the sub-contractors to Bovis were Boulton and Paul, steelwork; L. Whittaker and Sons, asbestos sheeting; Troughton and Young, electrical equipment; and Ashwell and Nesbitt, installation of gas, compressed air, and steam services. A silent stage is one on which film shots are taken, where no sound-track is required, or, alternatively, where the sound-track is "dubbed" on afterwards. One of the special features of the studio is a basement tank, 110 ft. long, 15 ft. wide, and 5 ft. 6 in. deep, for filming water scenes, and having means of lighting below horizon level for sky effects.

A big and expanding production programme with a new sales policy was announced at a West Country Sales Convention held by the General Accessories Co., Ltd., at Bristol, when wholesalers, agents and representatives of the company in the West of England and Wales met the design, production and sales personnel responsible for the products they handle. The object of the convention was to encourage a more personal atmosphere in the business relationships between the company and their stockists; to demonstrate the new range of CLIX products and, by visiting the factory at Barton Hill, to show the extent of the modern production methods now being introduced, and finally to give everybody an opportunity of raising any problems that they might have with the people who can solve them: the designer, the production manager and the sales manager of the company. At a dinner, Mr. Harper-Bill, Resident Director, introduced Mr. A. P. G. Walters, Joint Managing Director of the General Accessories Co., Ltd., and British Mechanical Productions, Ltd., who outlined the plans for the future and the present efforts being made to implement them. He referred to the growth of the two companies, and to their eventual amalgamation which, as from April 1, now makes the General Accessories Co., Ltd., the selling organization for all products of the two companies which will be united under the trade name of CLIX. Thus from a firm employing 200 workpeople before the war, the company now employs in London and Bristol more than 2,000, and before very long it is hoped upwards of 3,000 people will be manufacturing these electrical accessories.

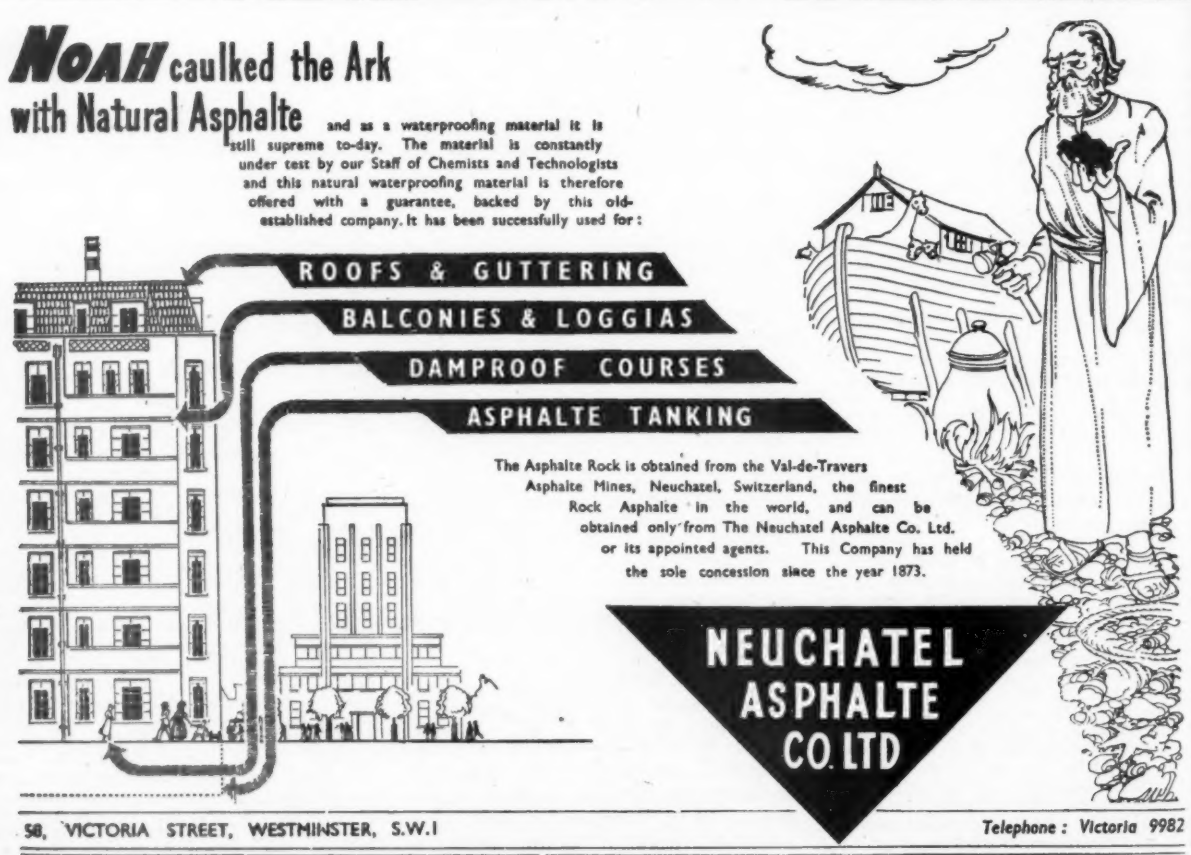
Mr. D. H. Seabrooke, A.R.I.B.A., has been appointed architect to Thompson and Son, Ltd., The Brewery, Walmer, Kent, and will be pleased to receive trade catalogues at that address.

On the recommendation of the adjudicators, the Council of the Royal Sanitary Institute have made the following decisions on the entries received for the two prize competitions for 1947. *John Edward Worth Prize* (subject set for the essays: practical improvements of appliances or inventions used or proposed to be used in or about dwelling houses). Eight entries received. The Council have awarded the prize of £40 to Mr. Henry Gordon Goddard, D.S.O., D.F.C., A.F.C., M.A., F.R.I.B.A., of London, for his essay on "The Conservation of Heat in Dwelling-houses." *John S. Owens Prize* (essays on either "Atmospheric Pollution" or "The Ventilation of Dwellings and its Effect upon Human Health"). There were six entries, and the Council have awarded the prize of £25 to Dr. R. E. O. Williams, of London, for his essay on the second of these subjects. The adjudicators were Sir Weldon Dalrymple-Champneys, BT., D.M., F.R.C.P., Mr. Percival T. Harrison, M.I.C.E., and Mr. George Laws, M.B.E., F.S.I.A.

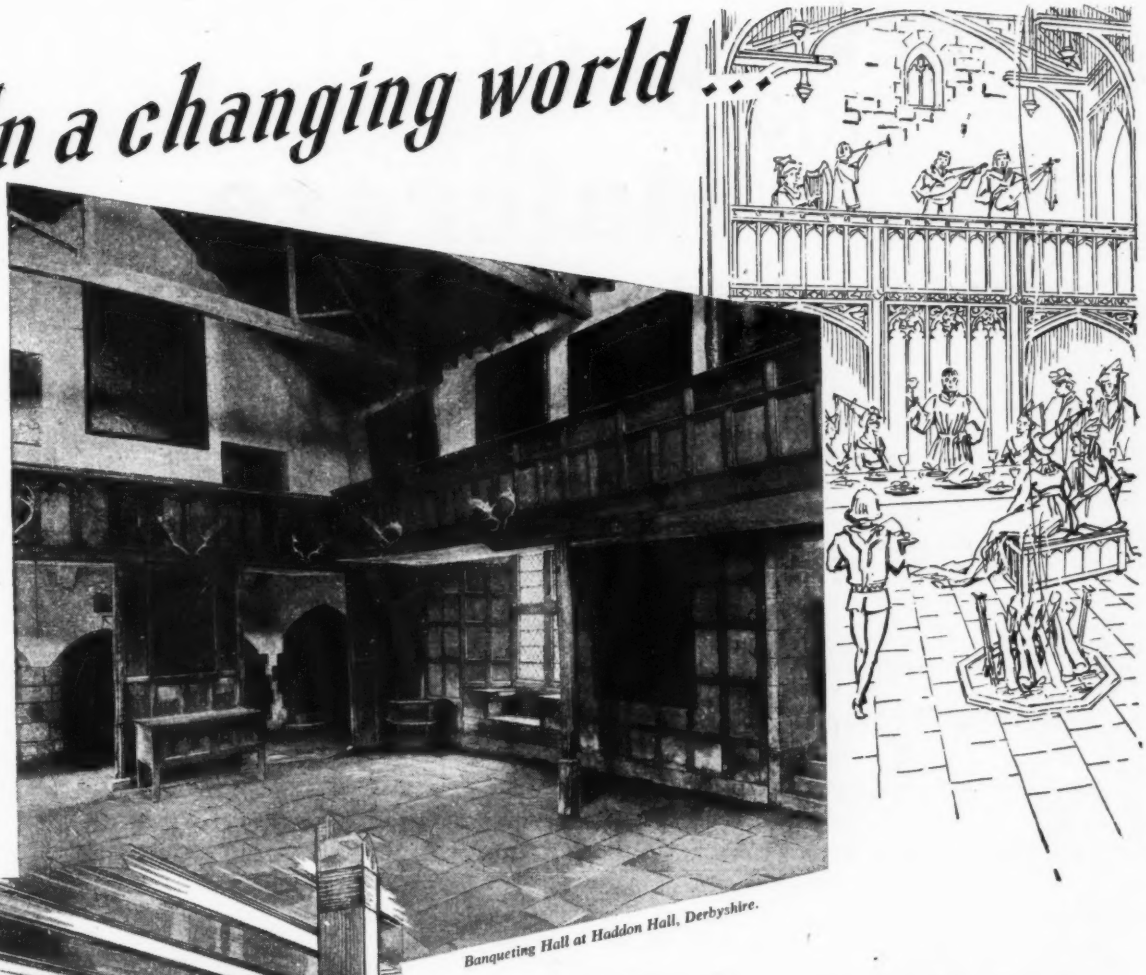
Mr. R. C. Pilsbury, B.SC., M.I.E.E., has been appointed Managing Director of the General Cable Manufacturing Company, Limited, in place of Mr. Reginald Woods, who has tendered his resignation.

Buildings Illustrated

Experimental House at Ashley Close, Welwyn Garden City, Herts. (Pages 43-44). Architect: William A. Allen, B.ARCH., A.R.I.B.A. General Contractor: Messrs. Stevenson-Spence, Harpenden, Herts. Sub-contractors: Boiler, Aero Pannier Co.; pump, Stuart & Turner, Ltd.; thermostatic shower valve, Gummer's, Ltd.; pipe, I.C.I.; electric wiring, James Ryan & Co.; electric light fixtures, J. Ryan & Co. and Thorn Electric Co.



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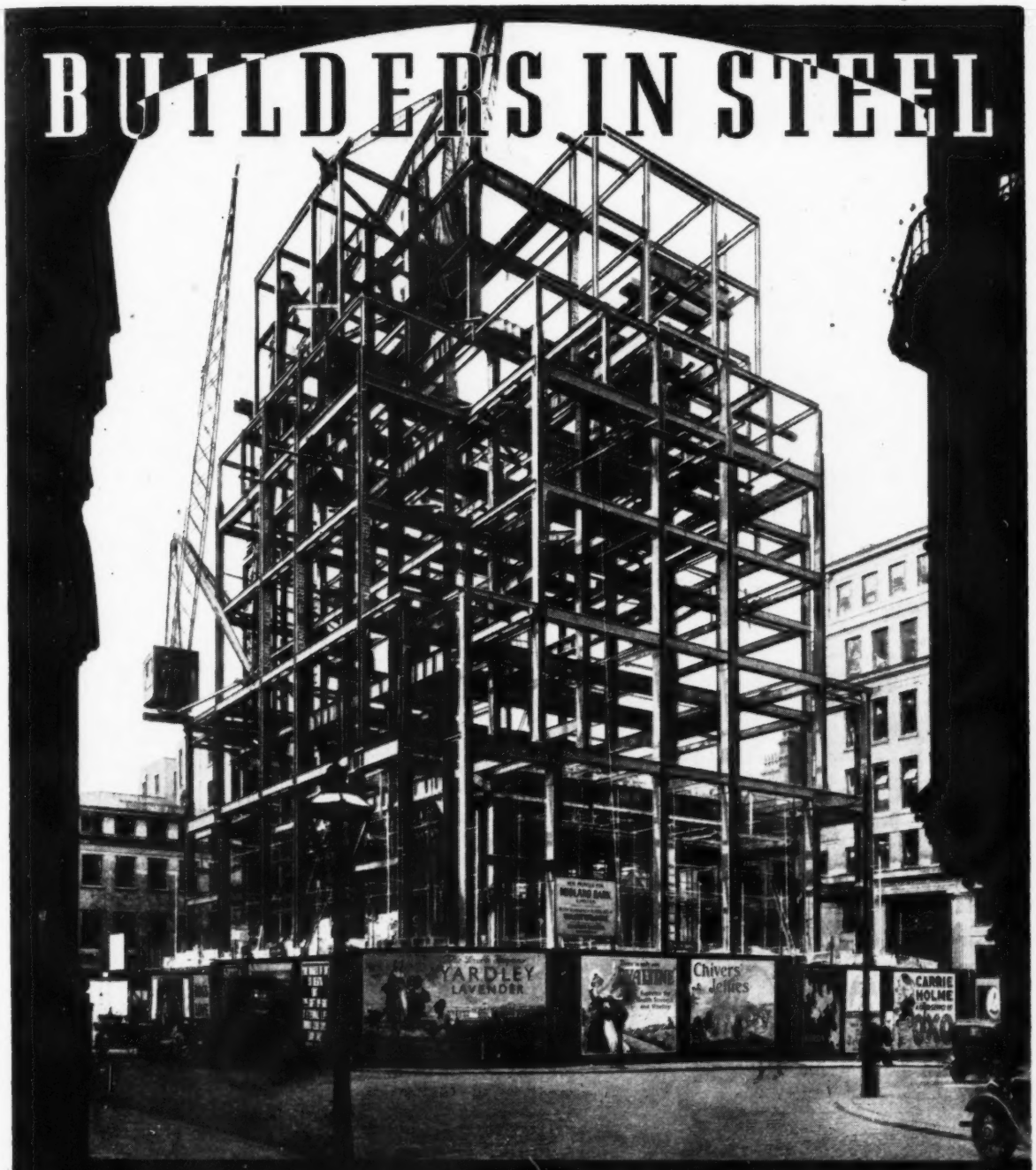
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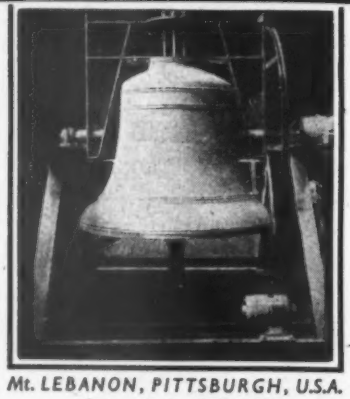
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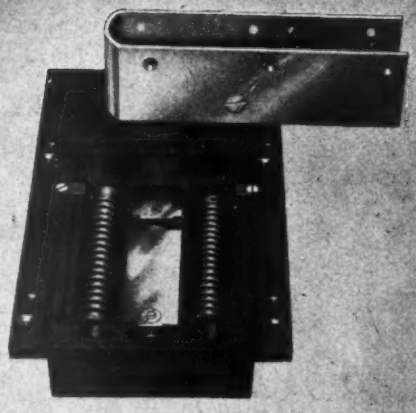


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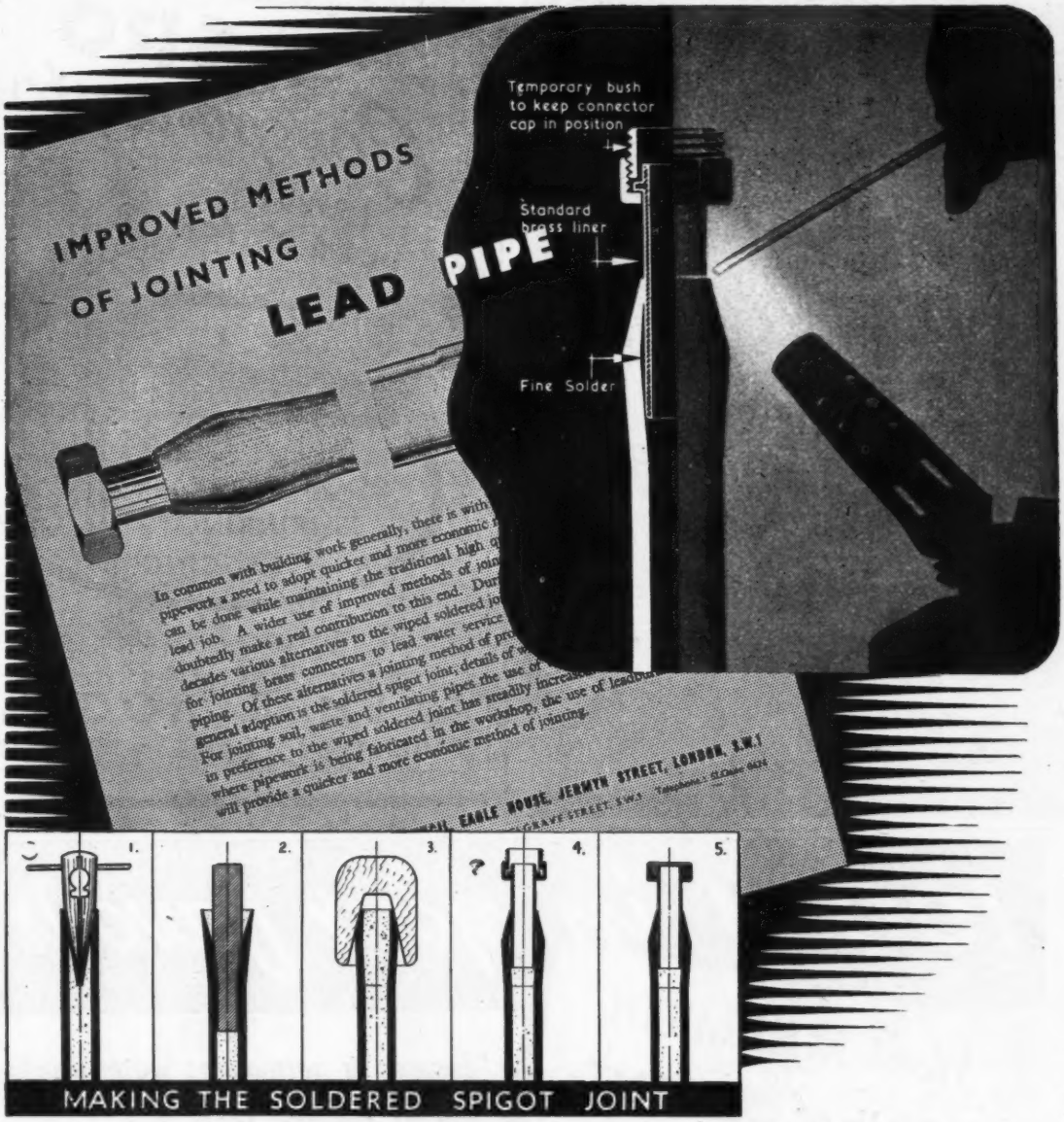
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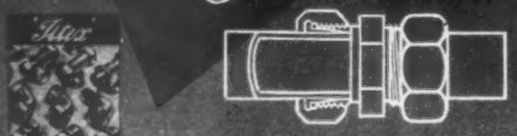
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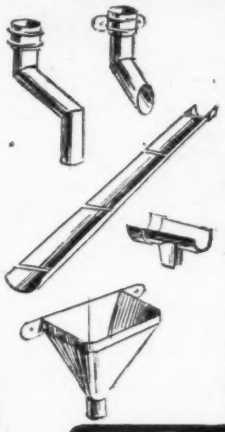
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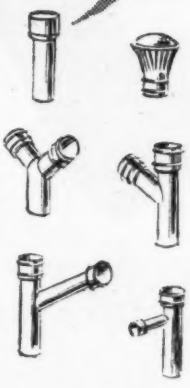
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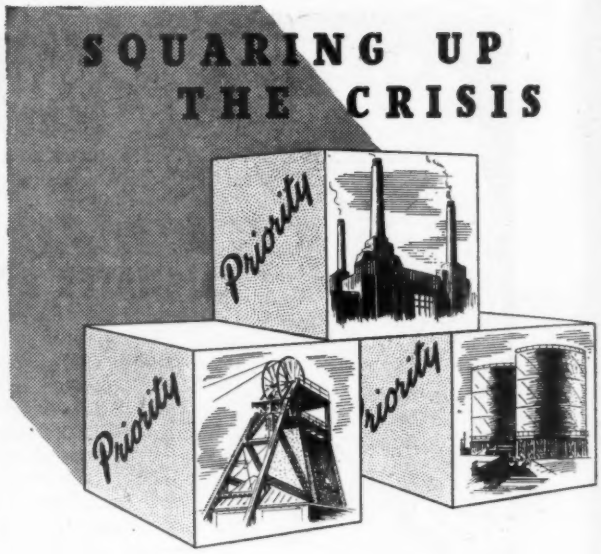
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G.D.37



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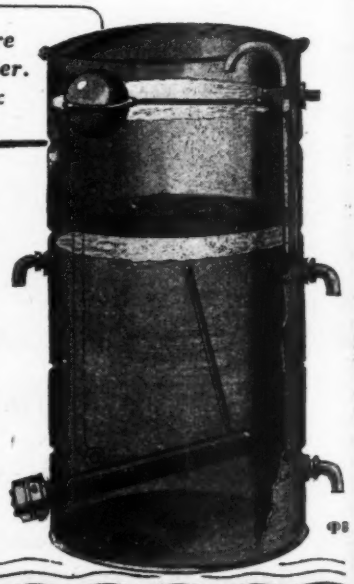
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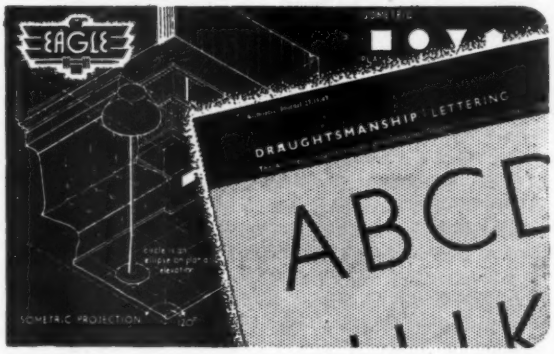
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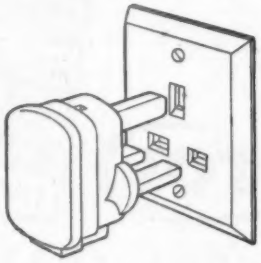
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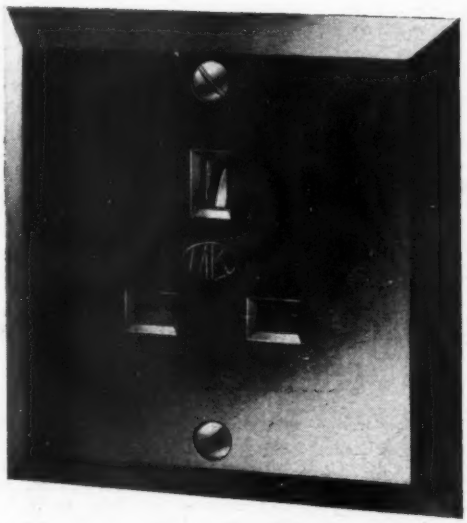
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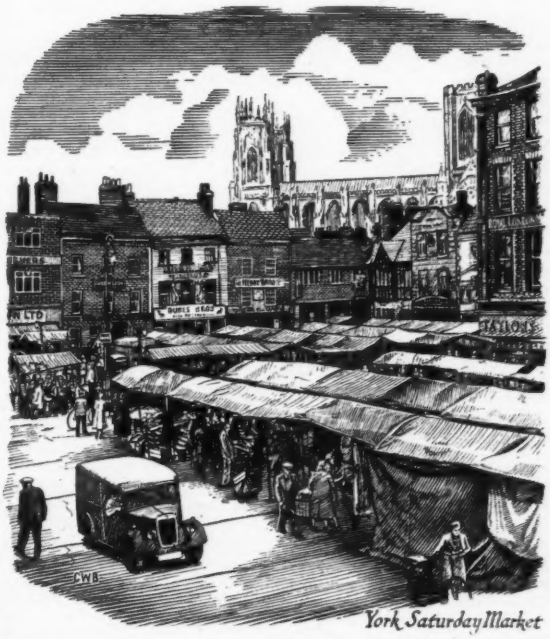
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CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

Advertisements should be addressed to the Advt. Manager, "The Architects' Journal," 9, 11 and 13, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, S.W.1, and should reach there by first post on Friday morning for inclusion in the following Thursday's paper.

Replies to Box Numbers should be addressed care of "The Architects' Journal," at the address given above.

None of the vacancies in these columns relates to a man between the age of 18 and 50, inclusive or a woman between the age of 18 and 40 inclusive, unless he or she is excepted from the provisions of the Control of Engagement Order, 1947, or the vacancy is for employment excepted from the provisions of that Order.

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THE INCORPORATED ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS AND SURVEYORS maintains a register of qualified architects and surveyors (including assistants) requiring posts, and invites applications from public authorities and private practitioners having staff vacancies. ADDRESS: EMPLOYMENT REGISTER, WREN PARK, WHITELEAFE. Tel: Uplands 0935. 991

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.
HOUSING AND VALUATION DEPARTMENT.
ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANTS. Applications are invited for positions of Architectural Assistant, at salaries of up to £580 a year. Commencing salaries will be determined according to qualifications and experience, and qualified candidates will be eligible for appointment to the permanent staff of the Department on the occurrence of vacancies. Engagement will involve Superannuation contributions at the rate of 6 per cent. of salary.

Successful candidates will be required to undertake the design, layout, and preparation of working drawings for housing schemes (cottages and multi-storey flats), and will be employed in the Housing Architect's division.

Forms of application may be obtained from the Director of Housing, The County Hall, Westminster Bridge, S.E.1 (stamped addressed foolscap envelope required). Canvassing disqualifies. (870) 1032

METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF POPLAR.
Appointment of:—
(*a*) ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT (A.P.T., IV).
(*b*) TECHNICAL ASSISTANT (Direct Labour Building Section), A.P.T., III.

Applications are invited from suitably qualified persons for the above-mentioned appointments, on the permanent establishment of the Works Department.

Full details of the appointments and forms of application may be obtained from the Borough Engineer and Surveyor, Poplar Town Hall, Bow Road, E.3, to whom completed applications must be delivered not later than first post on Monday, 19th July, 1948. 1163

HEREFORDSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL.
Applications are invited for the following appointment, on the permanent staff of the County Architect's Department:—
CHIEF ASSISTANT ARCHITECT. At a salary according to qualifications and experience within the limits of Grade A.P.T., VII, of National Salary Scales, i.e., £635 to £710 per annum. Candidates must be Fellows or Associates of the R.I.B.A., and proficient in the design and constructions of such public buildings as are usually undertaken by a Local Authority. In addition, previous experience in the control of staff, together with a sound knowledge of Local Government procedure, is essential. The successful candidate will be required to pass a medical examination and will be required to provide a car, for which a travelling allowance will be paid in accordance with the scales adopted by the Council.

The appointment will be subject to the provisions of the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937, and will be terminable by one month's notice on either side.

Forms of application may be obtained from the County Architect, W. Usher, A.R.I.B.A., County Offices, Bath Street, Hereford. Completed applications must reach the County Architect by not later than 21st July, 1948. 1182

COUNTY BOROUGH OF WEST HAM.
BOROUGH ARCHITECT AND PLANNING OFFICER'S DEPARTMENT.
Applications are invited for the permanent posts of:—
(*a*) SECTIONAL CHIEF (Public Buildings and General Works).
(*b*) SECTIONAL CHIEF (Statutory Planning).
(*c*) ASSISTANT ARCHITECT (Education).
(*d*) ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT (General).
(*e*) ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT (General).

Salaries for posts (*a*) and (*b*), Grade A.P.T., VIII, £685 × £25—£760; post (*c*), Grade A.P.T., IV, 480 × £15—£525; post (*d*), Grade A.P.T., II, £420 × £15—£465, and post (*e*), Grade A.P.T., I, £390 × £15—£435, plus London allowance.

Application forms and particulars obtainable from the Borough Architect and Planning Officer, 100, West Ham Lane, E.15, and applicants must state clearly post for which they apply.

Forms to be returned by 17th July, 1948. 1162

BOROUGH OF BRENTFORD AND CHISWICK.
BOROUGH ENGINEER'S AND SURVEYOR'S DEPARTMENT.
ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT.
Applications are invited for the above-mentioned appointment, at a consolidated salary according to the A.P.T. Division, Grade V, of the National Scheme, commencing 1st year, plus revised London weighting according to age. Preference will be given to applicants who are Associate Members of the Royal Institute of British Architects (or who hold a similar qualification), but consideration will also be given to applications from persons intending shortly to take the Associate examination. Applicants should have had experience in general architectural work, school and house planning and design, including the preparation of working drawings, specifications and setting out.

Applications for the appointment must be made on the prescribed forms (which contains the particulars and conditions of appointment), obtainable from the undersigned, by whom applications must be received not later than the 21st July, 1948.

W. F. J. CHURCH,
Town Clerk.
Town Hall, Chiswick, W.4.
22nd June, 1948. 1171

BELPER RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.
APPOINTMENT OF ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT.
Applications are invited for the appointment of Architectural Assistant, at a salary in accordance with Grade III, A.P.T. Division, National Scale, together with a motor car allowance in accordance with the National Scale.

Applicants must have architectural qualifications, and have had experience in the design and preparation of house and layout plans, specifications, bills of quantities, roadworks and sewers in connection with housing schemes.

The appointment will be subject to the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937, and the successful candidate will be required to pass a medical examination.

Applications, stating age, qualifications and experience, with the names and addresses of two persons to whom the Council may refer, must reach the undersigned not later than the 23rd July, 1948.

H. H. CREASER,
Clerk of the Council.
Council Offices, Derby Road, Belper, Derbyshire. 1191

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.
VACANCIES FOR ARCHITECTURAL STAFF IN THE ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT.
Applications are invited for the following positions.

ARCHITECTS, Grade III, £550—£25—£700 a year.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANTS, Section (a), £440—£20—£580.

Commencing rates will be according to qualifications and experience.

Candidates for Grade III positions should possess professional qualifications, equivalent to Associate Membership of the Royal Institute of British Architects.

Successful candidates are required to contribute to the Council's Superannuation and Provident Fund, and will be eligible for selection by merit for permanent appointment and promotion.

Apply to the Architect (A), County Hall, Westminster Bridge, London, S.E.1, enclosing stamped addressed foolscap envelope. (1537) 1118

WILTSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL.
COUNTY ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT.
Applications are invited from Qualified Members of the Royal Institute of British Architects for the appointment of ASSISTANT ARCHITECT, in the County Architect's office. The salary will be in accordance with Grade VI of the Consolidated National Scales, *viz.*, £595 per annum, rising to a maximum of £660 per annum.

The appointment is superannuable and subject to medical examination, and terminable by one month's notice on either side.

Applications, on forms to be obtained from the County Architect, must be sent to the undersigned within two weeks of the date of the publication of this advertisement.

P. A. SELBORNE STRINGER,
Clerk of the County Council.
County Hall, Trowbridge.
28th June, 1948. 1217

METROPOLITAN POLICE—DEPUTY CHIEF ARCHITECT AND SURVEYOR.
Applications are invited for this appointment to the second post in the Architect and Surveyor's Department at New Scotland Yard. The Department is responsible for the design, erection and maintenance of all Police buildings in the Metropolitan Police District. Candidates should be Associate Members of the R.I.B.A. or hold equivalent architectural qualification, and should have had considerable experience in the design, erection and maintenance of buildings. The appointment is permanent and pensionable, subject to satisfactory medical examination. Salary £1,050, by annual increments of £35 to £1,270, plus £100 pensionable allowance. Conditions of leave, sick leave, and pension (and allowance for extended hours while payable) are generally as in the Civil Service.

Applications should be sent on or before 29th July, 1948, to the Secretary, Office of the Receiver for the Metropolitan Police District, New Scotland Yard, London, S.W.1, giving particulars of experience and of all posts held in sufficient detail, to enable a selected list to be prepared for interviews. No testimonials should be sent. 1213

METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF POPLAR.
APPOINTMENT OF TOWN PLANNING ASSISTANT (A.P.T., V).
Applications are invited from suitably qualified persons for the above-mentioned appointment, on the permanent establishment of the Works Department.

The duties will cover the preparation of Town Planning Surveys and Schemes within the Stepney/Poplar Reconstruction Area, and various other planning areas.

Full details of the appointment and form of application may be obtained from the Borough Engineer and Surveyor, Poplar Town Hall, Bow Road, E.3, to whom completed applications must be delivered not later than first post on Wednesday, 21st July, 1948. 1201

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946.
ARCHITECT.
Applications are invited from Fellows and Associates of the Royal Institute of British Architects, for appointment as Architect to the South-East Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board. The duties of the post will include advising the Board on architectural matters relating to hospitals. Experience in hospital work is desirable. Salary £1,350 × £50—£1,550, plus £50 a year London weighting allowance. There is provision for an officer referred to in Section 68(1) of the National Health Service Act, 1946, to enter the scale at a stage equivalent to his present salary. The post is superannuable under the National Health Service (Superannuation) Regulations, 1947, and is terminable by three months' notice on either side. Applications, which should include a brief statement of qualifications and experience, together with the names of three referees, should be addressed to the Secretary of the Board, 11a, Portland Place, W.1, not later than 17th July, 1948. 1208

WEST SUFFOLK COUNTY COUNCIL.
Applications are invited for the under-mentioned appointments in the County Architect's Department. Salaries as indicated in accordance with the National Joint Council Salary Scales, position on scales according to qualifications, *viz.*:—
(*a*) QUANTITY SURVEYOR. A.P.T., Grade V-VI (£520-£660)
(*b*) ASSISTANT ARCHITECT. A.P.T., Grade V (£520-£570).
(*c*) ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT. A.P.T., Grade I-II (£390-£465).

Travelling allowance in accordance with County Scale.

Candidates in respect of (*a*) should be Associates of the Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors (Quantities Division), and have experience in the preparation of Bills of Quantities, estimates, valuations, and settlement of Accounts.

Candidates in respect of (*b*) must be Registered Architects, preferably Associates of the Royal Institute of British Architects. They must be thoroughly experienced in Architectural Design and capable of preparing preliminary sketch plans, complete working drawings and specifications.

With regard to (*c*) preference will be shown to candidates in possession of the Intermediate examination of the Royal Institute of British Architects.

The appointments will be terminable by one month's notice in writing on either side, and will be subject to the provisions of the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937. The successful candidates will be required to pass a medical examination.

Forms of applications may be obtained from the undersigned, by whom applications, accompanied by three recent testimonials, should be received not later than Monday, 19th July, 1948.

L. G. H. MUNSEY,
Clerk of the County Council.
Shire Hall, Bury St. Edmunds. 1209

COUNTY OF LINCOLN—PARTS OF KESTEVEN.
COUNTY ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT.
Applications are invited for the appointment of ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT, in the County Architect's Department. Experience in Education and General County work is desirable.

Salary will be in accordance with A.P.T. Division, Grade II, of the National Scales, i.e., £420, rising by annual increments of £15 to a maximum of £465 per annum inclusive. Commencing salary will be in accordance with experience. Travelling and subsistence allowances on approved scales will also be paid.

The appointment is subject to the provisions of the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937, to a satisfactory medical certificate, and to one month's notice in writing on either side.

Applications, stating age, experience, qualifications, etc., should be sent to the undersigned, together with copies of two recent testimonials, not later than the 17th July, 1948.

Canvassing, either directly or indirectly, will disqualify.

J. E. BLOW,
Clerk of the County Council.
County Offices, Sleaford, Lincs. 1215

QUANTITY SURVEYORS, with professional qualifications, are urgently required by several Government Departments for non-established posts in London and the provinces, and occasionally overseas. Salaries are up to £700 per annum, according to age, qualifications and experience, and unqualified applicants with at least five years' experience will be considered. Apply to J./Q.S., Room 377, The Ministry of Labour and National Service, Technical and Scientific Register, York House, Kingsway, W.C.2.
17.6A52(50) 1218

CITY OF CARDIFF.
CITY SURVEYOR'S DEPARTMENT.

Applications are invited for the undermentioned appointment, which is subject to the following conditions :—

(i) The scheme of conditions of service approved by the National Joint Council for Local Authorities.

(ii) The Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937.

(iii) The passing of a medical examination by the successful candidate.

(iv) Determination by one month's notice on either side.

(v) The disclosure in writing of any known relationship between the candidate and any member of the Council, or holder of any Senior Office under the Council.

(vi) Canvassing, directly or indirectly, will disqualify.

ASSISTANT ARCHITECT. £595-£660 (A.P.T., VI, Consolidated).

Applicants must be Chartered Architects, with good experience in the preparation of working drawings of all types.

Applications should be tabulated, showing age, qualifications, present and previous appointments, salaries, lists of buildings on which experience has been obtained, and the names of three Referees to whom reference can be made, and delivered to the undersigned within 14 days of the appearance of this advertisement.

S. TAPPER JONES,
Town Clerk.

City Hall, Cardiff. 1224

TWRCELYN RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Applications are invited from duly qualified persons to act as ARCHITECT in regard to the Post War Housing Schemes of the above Council.

The fees paid will be in accordance with the Scale of Architect's fees for State-Aided Housing Schemes, as laid down by the Royal Institute of British Architects and approved by the Ministry of Health.

Applications, stating age, qualifications and experience, should reach the undersigned not later than Saturday, the 17th July, 1948.

JOHN WILLIAMS,
Clerk to the Council.

Council Offices, Llanerchymedd, Anglesey.
29th June, 1948. 1234

DENBIGHSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL.
COUNTY ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT.

The above County Council invites applications for the under-mentioned appointments in the County Architect's Department, *viz.* :—

TWO ASSISTANT ARCHITECTS. A.P.T. Division, Grade VI. Salary £595-£660 per annum.

Preferably Associates of R.I.B.A., and must have had a thorough training in architectural design and construction of modern school buildings, and other works carried out by Local Authorities.

TWO ASSISTANT ARCHITECTS. A.P.T. Division, Grade V. Salary £520-£570 per annum.

Preferably Members of R.I.B.A., and must have had sound experience in architectural design and in the preparation of working drawings, with full understanding of modern school construction.

TWO ASSISTANT ARCHITECTS. A.P.T. Division, Grade IV. Salary £480-£525 per annum.

Preferably Members of R.I.B.A. Must have had good experience in architectural design and in the preparation of working drawings.

ONE JUNIOR ASSISTANT ARCHITECT. Misc. Division, Grade II. Salary £375-£420 per annum.

Applicants must be capable of preparing working drawings, and have a good knowledge of building construction.

ONE ASSISTANT QUANTITY SURVEYOR. A.P.T. Division, Grade III. Salary £450-£495 per annum.

Preference will be given to candidates who have passed the Intermediate examination of the R.I.C.S. (Quantities Sub-division), or who hold an equivalent qualification, and must be capable of "taking-off" for small works, abstracting, and should have a good knowledge of specification writing and experience in the settlement of accounts.

ONE HEATING ENGINEER. A.P.T. Division, Grade VI. Salary £595-£660 per annum.

Applicants must be fully experienced in the design of and preparation of drawings, specifications, and estimates for modern hot water heating schemes, domestic hot water supply schemes and ventilating schemes, for all types of Public Buildings, and should be members of the Institute of Heating and Ventilating Engineers.

The appointments will be subject to termination by one month's notice on either side, expiring at the end of any month, and also to the provision of the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937. The successful applicants will be required to pass a medical examination, and to reside in such place in the County as the County Council may direct.

Applications, giving age, qualifications, and particulars of present and previous appointments, and accompanied by copies of three recent testimonials, to be sent to me, the undersigned, in a sealed envelope, endorsed with a description of the post applied for, by not later than the 23rd day of July, 1948.

WILLIAM JONES,
Clerk of the County Council.

County Offices, Ruthin.
29th June, 1948. 1223

LANCASHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL
EDUCATION COMMITTEE.
APPOINTMENT OF CLERK OF WORKS.

Applications are invited for the appointment of Clerk of Works, for the conversion of "Stone Cross," Ulverston, Lancs., into a Special School. The appointment is temporary, Grade III, at a commencing salary of £450 per annum, and the engagement is expected to last approximately two years. The appointment will be subject to one month's notice on either side.

Candidates should have a practical knowledge of all branches of the Building trade, particularly in conversions of existing property, and be experienced in the supervision and erection of buildings, and be capable of setting out, taking levels, measuring up, checking quantities, keeping records and making reports.

Applications, stating age, qualifications and previous experience, and giving the names and addresses of two persons to whom reference may be made, should be sent to Charles E. Pearson, F.R.I.B.A., C. B. Pearson & Son, 18, Dalton Square, Lancaster, not later than Friday, the 16th July, 1948. 1222

BINGLEY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.
APPOINTMENT OF CHIEF ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT.

Applications are invited for the permanent appointment of Chief Architectural Assistant. Salary, Grade V, £520 per annum, rising by three annual increments to £570 per annum.

Candidates should have had considerable training and experience in housing design, development, and general architectural work. Preference will be given to candidates who have passed the examinations of the Royal Institute of British Architects.

The appointment will be terminable by one month's notice on either side, and subject to the provisions of the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937.

Applications, stating age, qualifications, training and experience, and details of past and present appointments, accompanied by copies of three recent testimonials, should be forwarded, endorsed "Architectural Assistant," to the undersigned before the 21st July, 1948.

F. M. DUNWELL,
Clerk of the Council.

Town Hall, Bingley. 1225

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL.
AREA PLANNING STAFF.

Applications are invited for :—

(*a*) Two appointments of DEPUTY AREA PLANNING OFFICER, on Grade VI of the National Scales (£596-£660), to work under the direction of the Area Planning Officers in the North-West and South-West Areas of Hampshire, the offices being in Winchester and Lyndhurst respectively. Corporate Membership of the Town Planning Institute and previous experience, both technical and administrative, in the Planning Department of a Local Authority or Joint Committee, are necessary, and preference will be given to those with additional technical qualifications.

Officers using their own cars when travelling on County Council duties will receive travelling allowances on the County scale for the time being in force.

(*b*) Two appointments of TECHNICAL ASSISTANT, on Grade II of the National Scales (£420-£465), to work under the Area Planning Officers in the North-West and Central Areas of Hampshire, the offices in both cases being in Winchester. Candidates must have passed the Intermediate examination of a recognized professional body, and have had experience in the Planning Department of a Local Authority or Joint Committee.

The appointments are pensionable, and the salaries will be subject to appropriate deductions. The selected candidates will be required to pass a medical examination.

No form of application is issued, but applications, stating age, education, qualifications and experience, together with a copy of one testimonial and the names of two persons to whom reference may be made, should be sent to the County Planning Officer, Litton Lodge, Clifton Road, Winchester, not later than 31st July, 1948.

G. A. WHEATLEY,
Clerk of the County Council.

The Castle, Winchester.
June, 1948. 1233

BOROUGH OF BROMLEY.

Applications are invited for the appointment of ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT, at a salary in accordance with A.P.T. Division, Grade VI (£595-£660, with the addition of London weighting). Applicants must be Registered Architects, and preferably Associate Members of the Royal Institute of British Architects and/or have passed the examination of the Chartered Surveyors' Institute (Building Section).

The successful candidate will require to pass a medical examination, and to contribute to the Superannuation Fund under the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937.

Applications, stating age, experience, and qualifications, accompanied by copies of not more than three recent testimonials, should be sent to the Borough Engineer at these offices, to reach him not later than Saturday, the 24th July, 1948.

Canvassing, directly or indirectly, will be a disqualification.

S. CRITCHLEY AUTY,
Town Clerk.

Municipal Offices, Bromley, Kent.
28th June, 1948. 1232

SURREY COUNTY COUNCIL.
COUNTY ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT.

Applications are invited for the following appointment :—

ASSISTANT ARCHITECT. Grade VI.

Commencing salary £595, rising by annual increments of £20/£25 to a maximum of £660, plus London allowance of £30.

Applicants must be Associate Members of the Royal Institute of British Architects, and should have had a good training and an adequate experience in the design and construction of modern buildings.

It is desirable that applications should be accompanied by a small sample of the applicant's work.

The appointment will be subject to the provisions of the Local Government Act, 1937, and the successful applicant will be required to pass a medical examination.

Applications, stating age, qualifications and experience, and accompanied by copies of three recent testimonials, should be sent to the County Architect, Surrey County Council, County Hall, Kingston-upon-Thames, not later than the 24th July, 1948.

Canvassing, either directly or indirectly, will disqualify a candidate from consideration.

The Council will be unable to provide any housing accommodation, and the successful candidate will be expected to make his own arrangements in this direction.

DUDLEY AUKLAND,
Clerk of the Council.

County Hall, Kingston-upon-Thames. 1228

DORKING URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.
AMENDED ADVERTISEMENT.

Applications are invited for the following appointments :—

(*a*) ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT. Grade IV, A.P.T. Division.

(*b*) PLANNING ASSISTANT. Grade IV, A.P.T. Division.

Applicants for appointment (*a*) must have had good general experience in architectural design, including housing, and possess an appropriate qualification.

Applicants for appointment (*b*) must have had appropriate training and experience in a Municipal Surveyor's or Planning Office, and should preferably have passed the Intermediate examination of the Town Planning Institute.

The National Conditions of Service will apply to the appointments. They will be subject to the provisions of the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937, and the selected applicants will be required to pass a medical examination. They will be terminable by one month's notice in writing on either side.

Application forms may be obtained from the undersigned, and are to be returned, with the names of three referees, not later than 31st July, 1948, in envelopes appropriately endorsed.

Canvassing in any form will be a disqualification, and candidates must disclose in writing whether to their knowledge they are related to any member or to any senior officer of the Council.

H. D. JEFFRIES,
Clerk of the Council.

Pippbrook, Dorking. 1242

BOROUGH OF DEAL.
CHIEF ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT.

Applications are invited from suitably qualified persons for the permanent appointment of Chief Architectural Assistant, in the Borough Engineer and Surveyor's Department.

Salary on Grade V of the National Consolidated Scale of £520 per annum, rising subject to satisfactory service to £570 per annum.

A self-contained two-bedroom Flat will be available to the successful candidate.

Preference will be given to those holding an appropriate professional qualification, and applicants must have had experience in general Municipal architecture, including the preparation of working drawings, specifications, quantities, and the measuring of contracts.

The appointment will be subject to the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937, and to one month's notice on either side, and the successful candidate will be required to pass a medical examination.

Applications, stating age, qualifications and experience, with the names and addresses of two persons to whom the Council may refer, must reach the undersigned not later than first post on Wednesday, 21st July, 1948.

D. A. DANIELS,
Town Clerk.

Municipal Offices, Queen Street, Deal. 1240

BOROUGH OF BEXLEY.
BOROUGH ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR'S DEPARTMENT.
ARCHITECTS' SECTION.
AMENDED ADVERTISEMENT.

Applications are invited for the under-mentioned appointment :—

QUANTITY SURVEYOR (Temporary). Salary, Grade A.P.T., VI, of the National Scales of Salaries, £595 × £20 × £20 × £25—£660, plus London weighting.

Form of application, with conditions of appointment, may be obtained from the Borough Engineer and Surveyor, Council Offices, Bexleyheath, to whom completed applications must be returned by 26th July, 1948.

Canvassing, directly or indirectly, will disqualify.

W. WOODWARD,
Town Clerk.

Council Offices, Bexleyheath. 1229

BOROUGH OF SOUTHGATE.
APPOINTMENT OF TEMPORARY CLERK OF WORKS.

The Southgate Borough Council invite applications for the above-mentioned appointment in connection with Contracts for Housing and Flats. The salary will be £9 3s. per week inclusive.

Candidates must have had considerable experience of the construction of houses and flats for local authorities.

Applications, stating age and experience, together with copies of three recent testimonials, and endorsed "Temporary Clerk of Works," must be sent to the undersigned, to arrive not later than Friday, 16th July, 1948.

Canvassing members of the Council, either directly or indirectly, will be a disqualification.

GORDON H. TAYLOR,
Town Clerk.

Southgate Town Hall, Palmers Green, N.13.
July, 1948. 1221

METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF WANDSWORTH.
ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANTS.

Applications are invited for the undermentioned vacancies in the Borough Architect's Department:—

(a) Established SENIOR ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT, at a salary in accordance with Grade A.P.T., VI, *viz.*, £615-£680 per annum inclusive. Candidates should have had good professional training, experience with a local authority in housing schemes, the layout of estates, general architectural design, and the control of staff. Preference will be given to Associates of the R.I.B.A.

(b) Two Unestablished ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANTS, at a salary in accordance with Grade A.P.T.I., *viz.*, £410-£455 per annum inclusive. Candidates should have good architectural knowledge, and be capable of preparing working drawings and details. Preference will be given to candidates studying for R.I.B.A. examinations.

Forms of application may be obtained from the Borough Architect, and must be returned to me not later than 30th July, 1948.

R. H. JERMAN,
Town Clerk.

Municipal Buildings, Wandsworth, S.W.18.
2nd July, 1948. 1241

ARCHITECTS. The Imperial War Graves Commission have vacancies at their London office for Architectural Assistants, Grade II. Candidates should be Intermediate R.I.B.A. or equivalent, and have had experience in an Architect's office. Salary scale, £400—£15—£520.

Applications should be addressed to: The Appointments Officer, Imperial War Graves Commission, Wooburn House, Wooburn Green, High Wycombe, Bucks. 1227

CITY OF OXFORD EDUCATION COMMITTEE.
SCHOOLS OF TECHNOLOGY, ART AND COMMERCE.
SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE AND BUILDING.

Applications are invited for the post of Full-time STUDIO INSTRUCTOR in Architectural Design and Construction.

Applicants must be Members of the R.I.B.A. and should preferably be holders of a degree or diploma of a recognized School of Architecture. Special experience and knowledge of Science applied to Building will be an additional qualification.

The post is newly created to meet expansion and is permanent, dating from 1st September, 1948. Salary will be paid in accordance with the Burnham (Technical) Award.

Forms of applications and further particulars may be obtained on receipt of a stamped addressed foolscap envelope from the Chief Education Officer, 77, George Street, Oxford, to whom completed forms must be returned as soon as possible and in any case not later than 14 days from the appearance of this advertisement. 1238

WARWICKSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL.
COUNTY ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT.

Applications are invited for the following appointments on the established staff:—

ASSISTANT ARCHITECTS, Grade A.P.T., V. Salary £520, rising, subject to satisfactory service, by two annual increments of £15 and one of £20 to a maximum of £570 per annum.

ASSISTANT ARCHITECTS, Grade A.P.T., IV. Salary £480, rising, subject to satisfactory service, by three annual increments of £15 to £525 per annum.

Applicants should be Members of the Royal Institute of British Architects.

The successful candidates will be subject to the provisions of the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937, and will be required to pass a medical examination.

Application forms can be obtained from the County Architect, Shire Hall, Warwick, to whom they are returnable within 14 days of the appearance of this advertisement.

L. EDGAR STEPHENS,
Clerk of the Council.

Shire Hall, Warwick. 1239

Architectural Appointments Vacant

4 lines or under, 5s.; each additional line, 1s. 6d.

ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT required in busy Manchester office; general practice. Reply, stating age, qualification, experience, and salary required. Box 1205.

ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMAN, Inter-standard, required in private office; capable of working drawings, surveys, specifications, etc. Apply Clark, 44, Great Russell Street, W.C.1. 'Phone: MUS. 4400 & 0500. 787

SURVEYOR required by Specialists; capable in taking off for R.C. *in situ* and precast floor, roof and staircase construction and coverings, site measurement, variations, invoicing, etc.; permanent position. Write, stating age, experience, and salary required, to Box 128, Allardyce Palmer, Ltd., 109, Kingsway, W.C.2. 1128

BATH Architect requires CHIEF ASSISTANT, to take charge of the Drawing Office; must be fully qualified, preferably school trained; salary £700-£800 p.a., according to experience. Box 1219.

SENIOR ASSISTANT wanted. Write Hening & Chitty, F.R.I.B.A., 20, Gower Street, W.C.1. 1216

INTERNATIONAL Correspondence Schools require for immediate full-time employment an ARCHITECT, A.R.I.B.A., also JUNIOR ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT, qualified by examination. Write or 'phone, stating age, experience and salary required, to Director of Instruction, International Correspondence Schools, Kingsway, W.C.2. 1214

SENIOR ARCHITECT, F. or A.R.I.B.A., preferably under 40, required immediately on Government and other large contracts in the British West Indies; good salary; free passage; two or more years' contract, with prospects of permanency; excellent opportunity for suitable applicant. State age, experience, and full particulars, to W. H. Watkins & Partners, FF.R.I.B.A., 1, Clare Street, Bristol. 1212

ARCHITECT'S ASSISTANT required in Midlands Office. Must be quick and accurate draughtsman, with experience in Industrial Buildings. Reply, with full particulars, salary required, etc., to Box 1207.

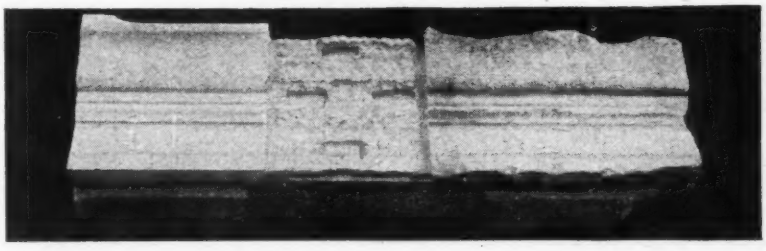
ASSISTANT required in Romford Architects' and Surveyors' office; good draughtsman for general drawing office work, and capable of preparing working drawings, surveys, etc. Reply, stating age, experience, and salary required, to Box 1202.

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ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMAN required for Wembley (Middlesex) office. Write, stating age, experience, and salary required, to Box 1220.

ARCHITECT'S ASSISTANT (SENIOR) required by Multiple Shop Company; permanency; five-day week; superannuation scheme. Write in confidence, stating age, details of position held, and salary required. Personnel Manager, Box 1226.

LONDON Architect has vacancy for practical experienced ASSISTANT. Applications in own handwriting, stating age, experience, and salary required, to Box 1235.

JUNIOR ASSISTANT ARCHITECT required in West End Architect and Surveyor's office; age 22-25; salary £275-£325, according to experience; scope for advancement. Applications should state age, experience, training, and position held, to Box 1231.

WANTED.—ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT, preferably with previous office experience and qualifications, for Country Practice (Berkshire); domestic and agricultural; salary according to ability. Write Box 1244.

ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANTS required by Midland Company; must be quick and accurate draughtsmen, with experience on industrial buildings. Full particulars, salary required, etc., to Box 1243.

Architectural Appointments Wanted

JUNIOR ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT, 3 years' office experience, seeks position in Central London office from August 3 to September 25. Box 138.

JUNIOR ASSISTANT, just demobbed from H.M. Forces, requires position in Architect's office in London area; 5 years' school and office experience, contract and working drawings, details, measured surveys, war damage survey, etc. Box 134.

12 YEARS an A.R.I.B.A. wants work in a West End Architect's office; has had wide architectural experience, and was in full charge of large drawing office abroad for some years until fairly recently; salary £10 per week. Box 140.

ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT, Inter. R.I.B.A., ex-Service (24), requires position in office in London, South of England, or Channel Islands. Box 141.

ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT (30), graduated in Liverpool, looking for a job, pref. in London. Box 142.

Other Appointments Vacant

4 lines or under, 5s.; each additional line, 1s. 6d.

A VACANCY is offered to a Man of suitable appearance and qualifications to represent us in calling principally on Architects, Surveyors, etc., in the London area; salary, plus commission, would be paid, and the position could be a permanent one. Apply, giving full particulars as to age, previous experience, qualifications, etc., to Wm. Mallinson & Sons, Ltd., 130/150, Hackney Road, E.2. 128

MANAGER required for Department dealing with Floor, Wall and Staircase Coverings (Tiling, Terrazzo, Granolithic, Composition, etc.), also precast work; read architect's drawings and set out and detail for works, quantities from drawings or site, estimating, buying, progressing, invoicing, etc.; capable organizer, able to exercise managerial foresight and control throughout. Full details of age, experience, and salary required to Box 141, Allardyce Palmer, Ltd., 109, Kingsway, W.C.2. 1129

ARCHITECT, Central London, requires young TYPIST; willing to learn drawing; state age, experience, and salary. Box 1185.

ENGINEERING DRAUGHTSMAN, capable of design and calculations for re-inforced concrete floors and roofs in precast, hollow block and solid forms and staircase construction; able to carry contracts through from start to finish without supervision. Full details of experience, age, and salary required, to Box 161, Allardyce Palmer, Ltd., 109, Kingsway, W.C.2. 1186

SOUTH KENSINGTON Architect's Office has the following vacancies: JUNIOR ASSISTANT, age 19-22 approx., neat draughtsman, able to take site surveys; SHORTHAND-TYPIST, with some experience, hours 9.30-5.30, alternate Saturdays. Please write, stating details of experience and salary required, to Box 1210.

DRAUGHTSMEN—SOUTH AFRICA. Vacancies for Draughtsmen exist in the Mechanical Engineering Department of a large Mining Company in Johannesburg. Preference will be given to qualified draughtsmen with experience of design of Structural Steelwork, re-inforced concrete work, and general layout associated with Mining and Reduction Plants.

Commencing salaries will be £609-£700 p.a., according to qualifications and experience, plus a cost-of-living allowance (at present approximately £11 per month). While travelling, salary at half rate will be paid from date of sailing to date of arrival in Johannesburg. Successful applicants will be required to join the Company's Pension Scheme. Passage and all expenses will be paid, but successful candidates will be required to deposit the sum of £35 as surety, which will be returned in full upon completion of 24 months' service.

Applications, by letter only, from first-class men under 45 years of age, giving age, whether married or single, and full details of qualifications and experience, should be addressed to Box "G.T.," c/o J. W. Vickers & Co., Ltd., 7/8, Great Winchester Street, E.C.2. 1230

EXHIBITION Design and Display.—First-class DRAUGHTSMAN, capable of developing designs, required by Design Consultant; give full details and state salary required. Box 1246.

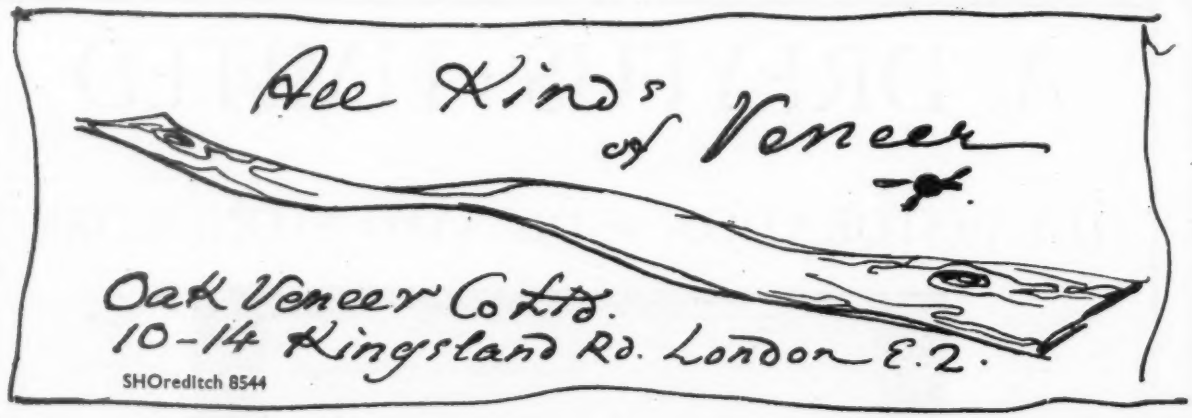
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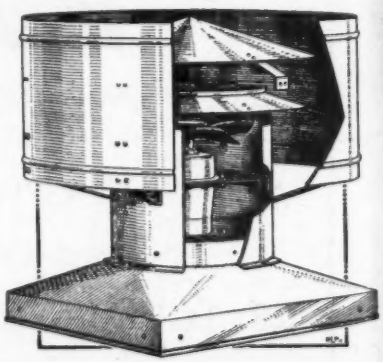


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FOR SALE.—"Architectural Reviews," 14 copies, January, 1947—February, 1948; perfect condition; 30s. complete; 2s. 6d. per copy, or offers. E. Burnett, 10, Gray Street, Aberdeen. 1236

Miscellaneous

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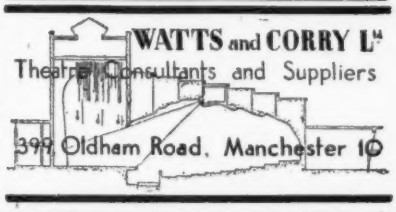
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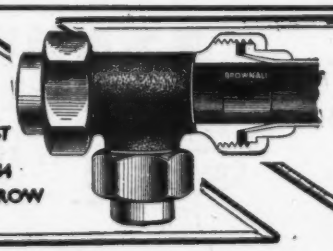
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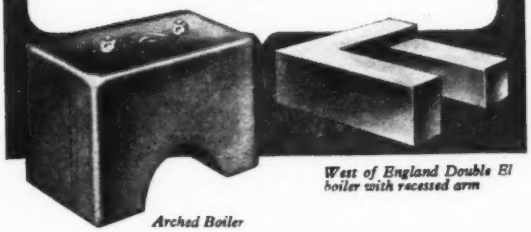
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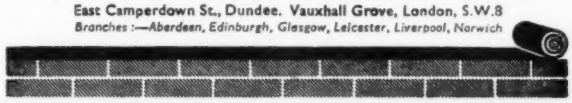
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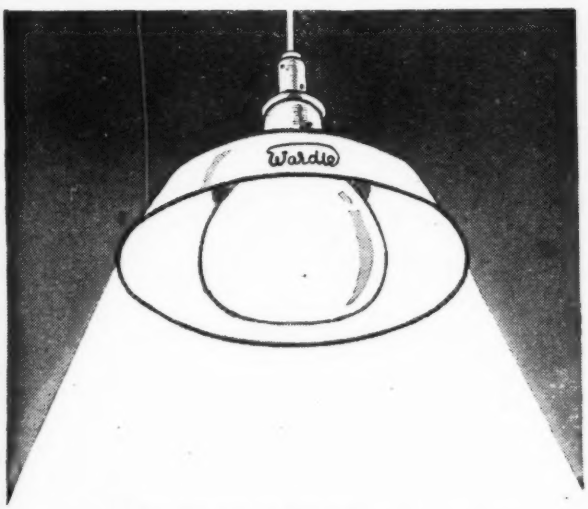


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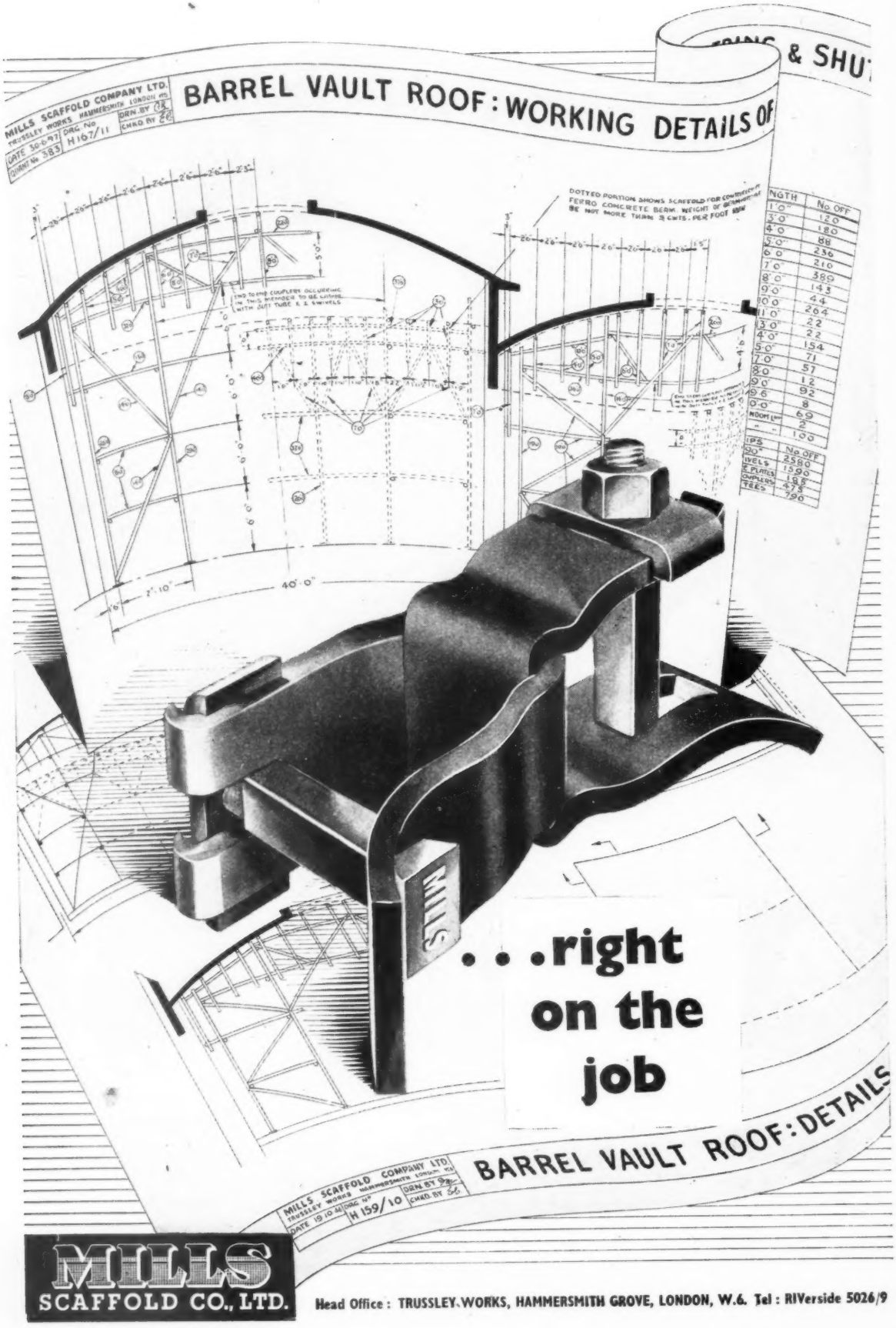
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